FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 AUGUST 1985

Arab Summit Conference

Arab leaders at the emergency summit conference in Casablanca began a closed session on the evening of 7 August after hearing opening remarks by Moroccan King Hassan II, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, broadcast live by Rabat radio. Noting with regret the "empty seats" at the conference, King Hassan expressed hope that the conferees will take measures to "clarify the Arab atmosphere" and thereby facilitate the convening of a regular summit conference with all member-states attending. Klibi likewise urged the conferees to make efforts to find a formula that will make it possible for the absent members of the "Arab household" to participate in summit meetings. He also stressed the need to establish a collective Arab viewpoint on key Mideast issues that can be presented to the two superpowers before the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in November. Yasir 'Arafat viewed the emergency summit as a response to the distress calls from the Palestinians in Beirut.

The conferees will consider a draft protocol drawn up by the Arab League for "regulating joint Arab action," according to an earlier report by QNA. Among other things the protocol would commit its signatories to an undertaking not to permit foreign military bases or any foreign military presence on their territories.

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli warplanes attacked a PFLP-General Command base near Barr Ilyas in the Al-Biqa' Valley early 8 August, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed that the raid completely destroyed a building and killed four people. A Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio contended that Syrian air defenses "confronted" the Israeli aircraft, forcing them to withdraw.

Political-Security Situation — Reporting President Amin al-Jumayyil's departure for Damascus 8 August, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon added that Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are expected to leave for the Syrian capital shortly. Nevertheless, Junblatt stressed his opposition to reconciliation or dialogue with Al-Jumayyil in a 7 August speech broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Libya

Libya summoned the Italian ambassador and informed him that a U.S. long-range reconnaissance plane was spotted observing Libyan shores before flying back to its base in Italy, Voice Of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison told the ambassador that any aggression originating from Italy against the Jamahiriyah will be considered an Italian aggression against Libya, and the Jamahiriyah reserves the right to retaliate against bases from which U.S. aircraft take off. The bureau added that orders have been issued to intercept any raiding aircraft if such an incident is repeated.

Meanwhile, JANA cited a report by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* stating that U.S. naval vessels strayed out of the allocated zone for the "Bright Star" maneuvers and moved close to Libyan territorial waters. JANA called the U.S. Naval activity a "blunt provocation" and "undisguised practice of international terrorism."

In an interview with the Egyptian opposition weekly *AL-AHALI* cited by QNA, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya has not massed any troops on its border with Egypt, and he also denied that Libya is preparing for terrorist operations inside Egypt.

Egypt

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Cairo denied the Leftist weekly *AL-AHALI*'s claim that Egyptian officials have apprehended an Israeli spy ring that included two Americans, AFP reported. *AL-AHALI* maintained that the United States has pressured Egyptian authorities to keep silent over the affair.

In a separate development, AFP noted that the State Security Court has ordered the release of Islamic fundamentalist leader Shaykh Hafiz Salamah following his arrest 14 July. Another fundamentalist leader, Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, remains in custody, the agency added.

Israel

The first deportation order against an inhabitant of the territories in 5 years was signed by the commander of the Central Command, Jerusalem radio reported. The deportation order said Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad of Al-Zahiriyah near Jerusalem is a senior leader of the Fatah organization in Judaea and Samaria who engaged in "terrorist and subversive activities" for a long time. Discussing the deportation in an interview with Jerusalem radio, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said most terrorist incidents in the last year were perpetrated by local groups, and the government must come up with a "comprehensive answer" to the possibility that there is a new trend. On U.S. negative reaction to the government's security policy, Rabin said "dealing with anti-Israeli terrorism is Israel's problem."

Iran

Iran's ambassador to Saudi Arabia praised the assistance and facilities the Kingdom is offering to Iranian pilgrims in a statement to the London paper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*. He added that Iran greatly appreciates King Fahd's response to demands that 150,000 Iranian pilgrims be received this year. According to hajj headquarters in Medina, more than 48,000

Iranian pilgrims arrived in Medina as of 6 August, Tehran radio reported, and the deadline for entering the Kingdom is 21 August. The radio added that any Iranian pilgrim who possesses pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will be returned to Iran, and water cannons have been stationed in Medina to counter demonstrations.

As for the upcoming presidential elections, Tehran radio carried an election speech by candidate Mahmud Kashani. Although the theologian said he hopes people will regard the war as the priority issue in the country until victory, he said construction projects must not be postponed and cited the economic situation, unemployment, and housing as problems which cannot be ignored.

Iran-Iraq War

More than 100 Iraqi troops were killed and more than 50 sq km of land north of the Al-Azim marshes were "liberated" during an Iranian offensive launched 6 August, IRNA reported. Linking the timing of the offensive to the Arab summit in Casablanca, an Iranian military commander told the news agency that the political effects of the attack were much more important than the military effects. However, an INA correspondent denied that any large clash took place on the southern front.

Pakistan

A special committee on the country's future political framework recommended that no political party should be formed with the objective of propagating any anti-Islamic opinions or ideology, Karachi radio reported. The committee also recommended that no parties undermining Pakistan's security and integrity, morality, and public order should be established, and no foreign-aided parties should be formed.

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Summit Preparatory Meeting Held; Arab Action Protocol

King Hassan Presides

LD071414 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] At noon today at the royal palace in Casablanca, His Majesty King Hassan II presided over a closed meeting with the leaders of the Arab states or their representatives who are attending the extraordinary Arab summit conference that was called for by Morocco. The meeting was attended by Moroccan Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Mohamed and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Agree on Summit's Agenda

GF071552 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (KUNA) — The leaders of the Arab delegations participating in the extraordinary summit conference scheduled to begin here later today have concluded a preparatory meeting held over a working luncheon by agreeing on the summit's agenda.

In a statement to KUNA, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that "the Arab kings and leaders have agreed during the meeting on an agenda that comprises three points: the Palestinian question, clearing the Arab atmosphere, and the Iraqi-Iranian war."

Tariq 'Aziz said that a spirit of amity prevailed during the meeting. He said that the agenda will be given its due attention during the summit's meetings.

'Joint Arab Action' Protocol

GF071322 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (QNA) — QNA has learned that the draft protocol regulating joint Arab action [mashru' dawabid al-'amal al-'arabi al-mushtarak] which has been prepared by the Arab League will be discussed at the emergency Arab summit which will begin in Casablanca at 1600 GMT today.

According to the major articles of the draft protocol, each Arab country will pledge to respect the system of rule in other Arab countries, not interfere in the domestic affairs of other Arab countries, and refrain from assisting any elements that act against the sovereignty, independence, and safety of the territory of any other Arab country. The Arab countries will refrain from using force or threats to settle their conflicts and will not do anything that conflicts with the Arab League Charter and with this protocol. According to the protocol, all conflicts between the member-states will be settled by peaceful means within the framework of the Arab League.

The draft protocol that will be discussed by the Arab leaders in their conference today obliges the member-states not to permit the establishment of foreign military bases and not to grant any military facilities for military bases or any foreign military presence in their territories. It obligates the member-states not to back any foreign country participating in an armed conflict with another Arab country and to pledge to support and back the Palestinian people in their struggle for their return and for the establishment of their independent state. The member-states should also pledge to maintain Palestinian unity, not to interfere in internal Palestinian affairs and to ensure that none of the Arab countries will propose a separate solution to the Palestinian issue.

The draft protocol obliges the member-state to refrain from resorting to the severing of diplomatic relations because of conflicts among them. According to the protocol, the member-states should pledge to have their economic, cultural, and social relations transcending political differences. The member-states should pledge to prevent their government information media from entering into media campaigns against other Arab countries. These states should not conclude any international agreement that conflicts with the Arab League Charter and with the pan-Arab joint defense pact. They should be committed to respecting the charter and principles of the Arab League and to implementing the Arab League resolutions.

Arab Summit Opens in Casablanca 7 August

Hassan Opens Summit

GF071906 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Moroccan King opened the Arab summit at 1900 Moroccan local time in order to discuss subjects set by the foreign ministers.

King Hassan's Opening Address

LD072116 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1936 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Speech by Hassan II, king of Morocco, at the opening of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be upon our master the prophet of God, his family and his companions.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses; gentlemen: It is with great and deep joy that engulfs us all in Morocco, your country, and engulfs millions of Moroccans to see you meeting here in order to hold discussions and consultations, and so that you may be united in piety and right, following in this the instructions of our noble religion and the morals of our exalted prophet — may the prayers of God be upon him.

I personally believe that such meetings, even if they do not lead to unanimity on all the topics and objectives, are a fundamental factor for future action, given that perfection is for God alone, and that issues, despite their difficulties and intricacies, are easily resolved once they are posed successively with will, determination, loyalty, clarity, patience and forebearance.

The virtues I have just mentioned characterize the Arab nation, this nation that God had set as an example to others [words indistinct] and to follow it. However, with my known frankness I must say the following: I regret, from both a sentimental and rational point of view, to see some empty seats, because I know and I believe that even those who are absent can indeed help us with their own views and to bring in their own contributions, because wisdom, reason and clear-sightedness are not confined to one state or one regime. Irrespective of the extent of our knowledge of matters, we do need the biggest number possible of members, because the Arab nation, an Islamic nation, becomes paralyzed when it loses one or several of its members.

In the name of all of you and in my own name, I say it as a brother and with feeling and conviction: We are very sorry — a family-like regret, a friend-like regret, and a brother-like regret — whatever the circumstances and surrounding conditions, we are sorry for your absence. But on the other hand, we do not lose hope that we will meet in the near future while we are all present and linking hands.

Brothers, we have to develop our minds, if we want to be up to the level of what we are representing. When I say this I say it to myself first. If I want to give lessons or to draw attention to advice — and again I begin with myself and draw attention to myself — our treatment of one another in such gatherings is not up to the level of our responsibilities.

Let us take the EEC states as an example: They are very avanced states. They are the ones who arm us with the most modern weapons. They are the ones who supply us with all our equipment needs. They are the ones to whom we go to learn electronics and the new advanced technology. Nevertheless, when they meet they meet with a smile and look happy and optimistic. What are their agenda subjects and differences? They are the prices of potatoes, tomatoes and chicken. Nevertheless, they engage their subject with care and interest. Yet, we have a fateful issue. More than this, we have an issue of honor and dignity. When an Arab passes through any European or North and South American capital, whether wearing his 'abayah or his gilbab, I want him to walk the highways and byways with his head high. He is unique, because he is considered and esteemed not on account of his natural resources but for his importance and sense of responsibility.

We must then, and I begin with myself, give and prepare such meetings with the care and appreciation they require because [words indistinct] and shape our future and represent our peoples.

Some around the world might say: What can we expect from this incomplete conference? I say to them: The conference is not incomplete because its common denominator is the Arab dignity that is currently embodied by the occupied lands and the cause of the Palestinian people. I believe that this common denominator brings us all together, those present and those absent. We must then distinguish between the causes of absence and those who prompt us to be present. I do beleive that the hearts, sentiments, feelings and rationalism of those absent are now with us even though they are not physically here, because the common question, the Palestinian question, the Arab dignity symbolized by our occupied lands and holy Jerusalem, are above any consideration in the mind and the heart of all the Arab states, their peoples, governments and leaders.

We must then profoundly absorb this and say that, not politically or constitutionally, no! — we, rationally, sentimentally and historically, we all represent those who are absent. For the Arab question can sometimes be an individual duty, and it can sometimes be a collective duty. Let us consider, therefore, that now it is a collective duty. He who discharges it now is to be considered as onewho has discharged it on behalf of all.

We pray to Almighty God that this conference and assembly will end with results that facilitate the coming together of all the brothers and all the sides at the next meeting. And I believe that this conference, by its work and the ensemble of its resolutions, will seek to lay down plans and take measures to clarify the Arab atmosphere. The clarification of the Arab atmosphere is one of the first important topics of our agenda.

We will not content ourselves with crying over spilled milk, talking about what is happening between this one and that one; no, our people would not be satisfied with that, and our consciences would not be satisfied either. We must therefore look into these problems first from the point of view of the way they are constituted, as they are, but we must examine tham also with the spirit of a physician. A physician should deal with matters materially and morally. Materially he should, as we say in Morocco, enter decisively into the threat between this one and that one; but morally, we must ensure a face-saving for everyone, and also everyone's honor and dignity.

When we deal with this topic, that of clarifying the Arab atmosphere, we must address ourselves to this issue and embrace it with wisdom, the scientific wisdom of a physician, and the cleverness of a friend that would safeguard the dignity of everyone and preserve a face-saving for all.

I do not wish to prolong my speech, dear brothers: I pray to God Almighty to guide us to success so that we achieve our objective. Our object is easy and difficult. Easy, because we always say: There is no God but God and that Muhammad is God's prophet; easy, because we all speak the Arabic language; easy, because we live in one world regardless of the distances that separate us and the different continents in which we live; difficult, because there are human problems, no more and no less, problems of man and mankind.

Therefore, we have to restrain and overcome ourselves and forget selfishness and display patience and tolerance. May God help us to achieve this. Peace and the blessing of God be upon you.

Klibi Addresses Summit

LD080530 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1950 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Speech by Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, at the opening of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Majesty, chairman of the conference; Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, prime ministers, gentleman: This meeting, held in extroardinary conditions, comes as a natural result of the accumulation of grave events in our region over 3 years. These events have become more complicated by their entanglement with the movement of world events around us. The summit system emerged in the context of the Arab League sometime after it was set up in response to the needs of the Arab struggle at the time for the problem of Palestine. And the Palestinian question, with its various dimensions, was the main item on the agenda of all the Arab summit conferences. Today, this summit has also convened for the problem of Palestine, whose Arab regional and international dimensions have become complicated as a result of the serious events that have taken place, the most grave of which is perhaps the stepping up of the Judaization process in the occupied territories and the fact that world public opinion is preoccupied by things other than our central issue.

For this reason, our states are called upon to undertake a collective move to restore interest in our region and our problems as the top priority at the international level. Whatever setbacks suffered by our nation since the last summit, they must not let us forget the number of positive things that have been secured. Foremost of which has been our states' adherence to what was agreed upon on this blessed Moroccan site — I mean the Fes peace plan — in addition to the fall of the myth of the unbeatable Israeli Army in the war in Lebanon, particularly where the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance has shown its ability to force the Israeli enemy to withdraw; and in addition, also to the positive move undertaken by the 7-man committee to stop the war between Iraq and Iran and find a peaceful and just solution to the conflict. This move provides evidence of the effectiveness of joint Arab action when efforts and [word indistinct] are unified.

While it is natural to deal with our common issues, it is necessary that disputes be tabled for debates at the level of the leadership so as to find adequate solutions to them; so that efforts are not impeded in any domain towards the achievment of a joint plan for action; and so that there may coordination between the various endeavors concerning how to reach the objective agreed upon. Thus, different endeavors would be transformed from being a negative factor into a positive effort. By this and through the wisdom of our leaderships, we would be able to deal with what others believe to be intractable Arab problems.

While we miss at this conference of ours the participation of a number of members of the Arab household, I believe that circumstantial, transient causes have prevented them from attending the meeting, and we we must act so that they may remain circumstantial and transient. We must also make efforts to find a formula that would make their participation possible. I have no doubt that they in turn are in principle as keen as all the member-countries are on protecting and reinforcing joint Arab actions in facing up to various challenges, especially the Zionist challenge.

I also have no doubt that the resolutions of this summit, by sticking to Arab constants laid down by the past summits, will be shining proof of the continuity of unified common Arab action.

Your Majesty, chairman of the conference: If the two superpowers have decided to hold a summit next November to discuss world affairs — and an American summit would undoubtedly touch upon the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Lebanese question, and the Iraqi-Iranian war — it is natural that our own states should hold consultations before this important international meeting in order to present a collective point of view.

The Fes summit focused on the need for our pan-Arab demands to be compatible with the requirements of international law and had found for this purpose a formula likely to prompt the international community to help in resolving the question in accordance with the UN resolutions. But Arab differences have prevented the Fes plan from proceeding on the international scene. What prevents differences from becoming conflicts is to deal with them by referring to the strategic constants that command all-around agreement. These constants basically revolve around the unity and comprehensive character of pan-Arab security in its political, economic, scientific, technological and military sense whether in facing up to the Zionist challenge or in confronting the problems of development, or in establishing relations on an equal footing with all the states of the world, both large and small.

These strategic constants have been translated into points of agreement. There is no harm of reviewing them quickly.

These constants are manifested in the Arab peace plan and the need to find means that will ensure its success. They also are manifested in the conviction of all its states that they have to help liberate all Lebanon from Israeli occupation and entrench Lebanon's (?sovereignty) and strengthen its legality in its efforts to restore the unity of the land, people, and security.

These constants are manifested in the belief of the necessity of uniting Arab efforts to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so that one of its major fortresses may pay attention to its pan-Arab leading role.

These constants are also manifested in supporting the effectiveness of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, coupled with the need to find an accord that would restore its cohesion to the eastern front. These constants must also embrace the assistance to restore amity to this Maghreb wing of the Arab homeland. One cannot but also imagine that these constants include assistance to the big sister Egypt to overcome various difficulties which it is facing and which are preventing it from shouldering its natural role in the single Arab rank.

Duty makes it necessary for me to say that the lack of this proper pan-Arab way of tackling our pan-Arab issue and Arab differences has gradually hindered joint Arab action to the point of almost freezing it in some fields. Restoring joint Arab action is the responsibility of the leadership when they meet at the summit level. The future of joint Arab action is the proper and true expression of Arab solidarity. It is the most important question we face today. If the fact of discord in which we live today has to continue, God forbid, it will expose the entire Arab nation to the gravest of dangers.

Your Majesty, the chairman of the conference; Your Majesties and Excellencies and Highnesses: Great hopes are pinned on this great gathering by our Arab countries in anticipation of the positive steps that will be taken to ensure more efficiency for joint Arab action via the Arab League — the pan-Arab institution which is irreplaceable and indispensable — and this is through clearing the Arab atmosphere and strengthening the efforts of our states in the service of joint causes and pan-Arab interests.

This great gathering is also watched by the outside world. These eyes are watching our moves to interpret them not always from a friendly and sympathetic standpoint. [Words indistinct] to our folk in various parts of the Arab world, we say: Our states are aware of the sacred nature of the firm tie that our League embodies as a united house of all the Arab states, and they are also aware of the need to embark on collective moves and constant action through this League.

As for our friends in the world, we say: No matter how hard circumstances can be, our charter is that we must work positively inside the Arab League, which we have built as an arena for fraternal dialogue and as a framework for regulating cooperation among our states and for more closer links and unity between our peoples.

Your Majesty, chairman of the conference: Your call to hold this session of the summit conference and the rapid efforts you have made in order to convene it is a continuation of what you are known for — serving the Arab cause and holding a true belief in Arabism whether during the era of your father, may God bless his soul, or for nearly quarter of a century during which you have led the Moroccan people wisely and capably. (?The thing that pleases) our nation is that the four Arab summits which were held in the kingdom at Your Majesty's invitation have been, despite the difficulties that had been encountered by some of them, important landmarks in the march of joint Arab action.

While we reciprocate with gratitude and great esteem your hosting of this conference, we pray to God Almighty to guide us all to achieve all that benefits our peoples and the glory of our states, and say: Work. Soon will God observe your work, and his apostle and the believers.

Peace and blessings of God be upon you.

'Arafat Addresses Arab Summit

LD072212 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2005 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee at the opening of the Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Majesty, the chairman of the conference; my brother majesties; their excellencies the presidents; their highnesses; brother leaders of the delegations:

In the name of the Palestinian people and in the name of the Palestine Liberation Organization, I thank your excellencies, highnesses, and majesties, and thank you particularly, your majesty, for this kind invitation to convene this conference, to convene this Arab summit in these difficult Arab circumstances, but fateful and historic circumstances, not only as far as the Palestinian people are concerned but also as far as the entire Arab nation is concerned.

Allow me, Your Majesty, to say to you — in the name of the Palestinian wounds and in the name of the Palestinian pains, and in the name of this destitute, struggling, and persistent people, our Palestinian people — to say to you: Thank you, and thank you from the bottom of our hearts. I know how much you suffered, Your Majesty the king, in order to convene this conference. I know how many efforts you made in order to assemble this Arab gathering after having been unable for the past 3 years owing to internal and external forces inside the Arab world and outside it — forces which want to obstruct the march of our Arab nation, forces which do not want to see the Arabs united and do not want to see Arab unanimity and do not want to see Arab solidarity.

The convening of this conference in the midst of these circumstances in which Your Majesty shouldered all these psychological, physical and practical burdens — not only as far as Your Majesty personally is concerned but also the fraternal struggling Moroccan people who are shouldering their burdens and playing host to this conference — I say that this conference has come as a result of the distress call which was sent out by the Palestinian women at Sabra and Shatila, and I regret to say the distress calls the Palestinian women sent out during the second massacres of Sabra and Shatila, when these Palestinian women shouted: Brother, come to my aid!

The reply from Your Majesty was: Let us gather the Arabs so that they can answer this distress call by the Palestinian women. Yes, there are people in the Arab nation who respond to such a distress call by women who have lost their sons. The Palestinian women sent out such a distress call twice: Once when they were violated and their houses were violated and when their blood was spilled at the hands of this Zionist enemy, when Sharon with his soldiers invaded Beirut and also at Sabra and Shatila. These women sent out this distress call for the second time, I regret to say, when their homes were rushed and violated by — I regret to say — Arab hands! But I will not dwell a great deal on this subject as we will talk about this when it is time for us to discuss what took place at Sabra and Shatila the second time. But I would like to say to you, Your Majesty the king, in the name of these women who lost their sons and in the name of these children who have suffered and are still suffering, and in the name of these sufferings and wounds: Thank you, Your Majesty; thank you, Your Majesties; thank you, Your Excellencies; thank you, Your Highnesses. You have responded to the distress call of the Palestinian women who shouted: Brother, come to my aid! Therefore, the convening of this conference at this particular time an despite all obstacles indicates that the good will in our Arab nation is stronger than the will of evil and is stronger than all challenges confronting this nation — it is the will of Arab unanimity; the will of Arab solidarity; the will of the one Arab march.

This in itself, Your Majesty, and thanks to your efforts and due to your patience and persistence, led to the gathering of the Arabs once again. These good faces I see before me have responded to this appeal so that our Palestinian people can feel that they are not alone in confronting this external and internal enemy, and so that we can say that this Arab nation cannot but get together and its word be united in order to unite its will to halt the Iraq-Iran war which has been going on for 5 years. All these Arab states are being called upon to make every effort in order to halt this Iraq-Iran war. This is a pan-Arab duty; it is an Arab duty; it is a religious duty which all conventions, charters, and all undertakings dictate to us; our heavenly books in which we believe dictate this duty to us.

Once more let us clear the atmosphere so that we can confront these fateful challenges, as Your Majesty pointed out and as my brother, the secretary general [of the Arab League] pointed out, that we are at the gates of the meeting of the two mighty powers once again — the meeting which will take place in few months' time. This requires that we, as an Arab nation, should be united and cohesive as a minimum requirement, not only for the purpose of Sabra and Shatila, not only for this or that issue here or there, but also for the sake of the blessed Al-Aqsa' Mosque which God blessed, to quote from the holy Koran. Therefore we should be at the level of events and at the level of the responsibilities placed on our shoulders while confronting this challenge, not only an Arab challenge but an Arab challenge at the level of international events [as heard].

Can we answer these challenges or not? This conference will decide. The mere convening of this conference has supplied half of the answer; the other half will be supplied by the conference when the results — the good results, God willing — will be declared. Here, Your Majesty, I would like to salute our fraternal people in Morocco, here in Casablanca, and would like to say to them: Thank you. Your Majesty, please carry to this noble people this greeting from this wounded heart and from this tortured Palestinian soul. But this soul is a struggling soul along the path of right and the path leading to the liberation of Jerusalem — holy Jerusalem, God willing. Tell those who are being fought unjustly that God is most capable of supporting them. [Koranic verse] Those who have been unjustly evicted from their homeland can only say: Our God is Almighty God. God has spoken the truth. Thank you Your Majesty.

Jordan's King Husayn Speech

JN080749 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Aug 85

["Text" of speech by King Husayn at the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, Morocco, on 7 August 1985 — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

My brother majesty, brother majesties, excellencies, and highnesses: Allow me to begin my speech by extending my sincerest thanks and profoundest appreciation to my brother, His Majesty King Hassan II, for his earnest and sincere efforts which, God be praised, were crowned by the convocation of our present meeting in his beloved country. Allow me also to extend in your name, and through his majesty, greetings of love and gratitude to the Arab people in fraternal Morocco for their warm hospitality and reception, thereby renewing their noble generosity to which we have been accustomed and expressing the entire Arab nation's rejoicing over this meeting and its aspiration for the meeting of its leaders, the solidarity of its peoples, and the unity of its ranks in face of existing dangers and challenges that are threatening us from all directions.

We are meeting today in an emergency summit. Perhaps it is accurate to call it an extraordinary summit in view of the extraordinary circumstances experienced by our nation throughout its homeland. We are meeting today at the summit level, 3 years after the last summit on this good land. Three years have passed, yet issues and problems of pan-Arab concern remain as unresolved as we left them 3 years ago, both in regard to international positions and the danger to regional stability and security. Nothing new has occurred. If there is anything new, then it is regrettably only more division in the Arab stand and more weakness in the Arab body.

Indeed, attempts were made to solve these issues, but they were unsuccessful. New attempts are now being made and we pray for their success. But how can these attempts succeed when the Arab atmosphere remains the same? In fact, how can we make progress when there is disintegration instead of congregation, regionalism instead of pan-Arab solidarity, plotting instead of harmony, hegemony instead of fraternization, destruction instead of construction, and the placing of obstacles instead of their removal? How can we justify our optimism about joint Arab action when we have replaced logic with anarchy, open-hearted talk with vituperations, and dialogue with terrorism?

Nevertheless, we are meeting today under such a reality. We would not have met had our aim been to entrench this reality. Our peoples would not have rejoiced, had they known that we would end as we began. It is no secret to anyone of us that our nation's enemies are the only ones who wish that we would end where we began. I am confident that we will disappoint them as long as we are determined to face the bitter facts.

I share your opinion, brothers, that the time has come for us to agree on the priorities of every phase and to separate the constants from the variables, the possible from the impossible, and the reality from the delusion. It is time we faced the world with one viewpoint, joint action, and unified resources. The Iraq- Iran war is approaching the end of its 5th year, the Lebanese crisis is entering its 10th year, and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan has completed its 18th year. Is it our destiny that our issues, problems, and crisis should be of a chronic nature? Is it the destiny of our peoples to continue suffering? Is the entire responsibility on covetous and rancorous foreign forces, as we always like to say, or do we also share that responsibility?

Could the Gulf war have continued all this time had all the Arab states abided by the charter of their league and adopted a single pan-Arab stand on the side of fraternal Iraq in its call for peace with its Muslim neighbor, Iran? How can we expect an end soon to this bloody, destructive war when some of our brothers are siding with Iran against Iraq? In fact, how can we convince the Iranian regime of peace when it sees an Arab brother siding with it against his own brother? Is not the meaning of this only too obvious? Like most of our brothers, we have always supported

Arab Iraq in repulsing aggression on its territory and in calling for a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means.

We hope, brothers, that this attitude will expand to include all Arab states. There lies the beginning of putting an end to this destructive war, and we can then hope that the close ties that exist between certain Arabs and the Iranian regime will turn into an instrument for bridging the gap between the Arab states and Iran, instead of remaining an instrument for fanning the fires of dispute and hostility between them. We hope that hearts and hands will unite so Iran will respond to the call of reason and interests, as well as the calls of peace, and thus help stop this draining of blood and material resources in the interest of its own people, the peoples of the Gulf region, and the entire Islamic world.

As for Lebanon, which is drowning in the blood of its own sons, dismembering its body with its own hands, and writing a new elegy for itself every day, our duty is to help it stop its bleeding, rebuild itself, and bandage its wounds. Our duty is also to stand by Lebanon so it can regain its breath and restore harmony and accord among the various Lebanese factions. Would Lebanon have reached its present situation had it found Arab support in defending its territory when it was invaded by Israel? Would Lebanon have turned to communal and factional strife had its sovereignty over its territory been respected and had it been treated as an Arab country rather than as an arena for fighting between some of its Arab brothers? Would certain Lebanese factions have been involved in Sharon's plan, which was aimed at butchering Palestinian refugees in their camps and deporting the surivors, had Arab Lebanon been a unified, strong, and independent sovereign state and had Palestinian legitimacy also been respected? Would Lebanon have turned into an arena for local terrorism and a springboard for international terrorism were it not for the fact that certain people from outside Lebanon adopted terrorism as a policy?

Our hope, brothers, is that the Lebanese leaders will resort to reason and wisdom and that their national conscience will triumph over tendencies toward feuds, vengeance, temporary gains, and narrow-minded interests. There can be no gain for any Lebanese sect when the homeland is reduced to debris. The house can be put in order only by its own occupants.

Acting within the limits of its resources, Jordan has joined several of its brothers in the past 9 bloody years in the history of Lebanon to bring viewpoints of the Lebanese brothers — both official and nonofficial — closer out of our firm commitment to the unity of Lebanon — land and people — and to its sovereignty over its national territories, as well as to the protection of its genuine pan-Arab affiliation. Nevertheless, there is still an opportunity for Arabs to make a concerted effort to help Lebanese overcome their tribulation and to stem the evil against them and their guests, the Palestinian brothers, so they can resume normal life in a peaceful, stable, and unified Lebanon.

Dear brothers, your majesties, excellencies, and highnesses: As for the Palestine question, our central issue, it still occupies its distinguished place in the heart of Arab and Islamic concerns. The Palestine question with its two main dimensions — the land and the people — is still the target of world Zionism's greed, plans, and programs. The Palestinian territory is being chewed and swallowed up and the Palestinian people are either threatened or displaced. The talk about Palestine necessarily means talk about the holiest of holy places. All of us know the acts to which the holy mosque has been exposed. All of us know what this means if it continues. The graph line of Israel's measures in more than 18 years of occupation is clear in its direction. The graph line of Arab reaction to what is happening to Jerusalem, Palestine, and its people is also clear in its direction. We do not need a prophecy or any extra effort to know what awaits the Palestinian land and people if the situation continues as it is.

In fact, Israel itself has spared us the trouble of making such a prophecy and effort by its declared intentions and the new status quo it is establishing on the land. The settlements are only the simplest of material manifestations reflecting Israel's practical policy of swallowing up the land and displacing its people. Experts and those who follow events in the area are aware of the many measures and plans that are geared toward one objective, which the Labor Party summed up when it said that there is no room between the sea and river for two entities. The Likud was more specific when it said that the land belongs to Israel and the people to Jordan. Today, both parties form a single government.

It might be appropriate to refer to some of what Israel has achieved toward that goal, for no reason except that of recalling the horrible general situation of Palestine before its characteristics are obliterated by the progression of time and events. Occupation authorities have expropriated 52 percent of the West Bank lands. The occupied territories' economy has turned into a satellite economy serving Israel's economy. The Gaza Strip is today only a source of cheap labor. The natural resources, headed by water resources, are today in Israel's hands. The enemy considers Jerusalem and the Golan annexed areas according to law. Meanwhile, the Palestinian people who are steadfast on their national soil continue to resist and pay the price of their steadfastness in the form of poverty, disease, humiliation, coercion, imprisonment, displacement, and loss.

All this is taking place within the sight and hearing of the world, which offered no more than denunciation and condemnation, and emphasis of UN principles because, from the viewpoint of the world, solving disputes does not take place in accordance with the concept of a court that passes verdicts for implementation. According to the world, the issue is linked to the concept of international relations which are subject to laws different from those of courts. There are laws of common interests and reciprocal benefits. There are pressures, give-and-take, settlements, reconciliation of stands, and others. What has thus far taken place would not have been achieved if there had not been enough time.

Time in the enemy's viewpoint was not an unimportant element in the equation of no peace and no war that has been dominating the region since the October war in 1973, when the situation of the dispute was clearly settled simply by progress toward implementing the Zionist scheme and collapse in Arab positions. All this took place under the pretext that Arabs do not want peace, despite the fact that Jordan and Syria have accepted UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

In confrontation of this pretext in the hope of disrupting the scheme and in accordance with the political option, the Arabs adopted a peace plan at the Fes summit conference in 1982. It was based on international legitimacy and the principle of settling the conflict peacefully. It was natural for the Arab peace plan to include a clear role for the PLO, considering it the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The world welcomed the Fes resolutions because they emphasized a sincere Arab desire for peace. However, the world considered them a general peace framework lacking a working plan, as is the case with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It was easy to infer what was meant by this consideration, because there was no problem regarding the participation of Jordan and Syria in the peace process. Both are states that participated in the first round of the peace process that began in December 1973. At that time Jordan attended the Geneva conference and Syria reached an agreement with Israel on the disengagement of forces — still valid — under the umbrella of that conference. The question, therefore, is how to pave the way for the PLO to participate with other parties in the peace process in its capacity as the Palestinian people's representative if the Fes resolutions should acquire the character of a practical plan.

The map of political reality is characterized by the following considerations: a distinctive connection between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples forged through kinship and interests; a geographic proximity between Jordan and the West Bank, in which more than half of the Palestinian people, who are dispersed in all parts of th world, reside; economic integration between the two countries; historical and demographic linkage between the two peoples; a confluence of destiny between them for good or bad; the danger perceived by all as threatening the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples before others and to a greater extent than others: an occupied Palestine and its displaced people on the one hand and a threatened Jordan standing as an Arab barricade in the face of the expansionist Zionist scheme on the other; an open declaration by Jordan of its constant stand of not pursuing a separate course and not replacing the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any peace process; and a shared awareness by Jordan and the PLO of all these considerations.

Upon examining this political map and its clearly bolstered facts, it was only natural from a realistic and a logical standpoint that eyes were directed toward Jordan in hopes it would extend a hand of cooperation and coordination to the PLO, not with the intent of excluding any other party or deviating from the course of a comprehensive solution, but as a prelude to such a solution with the aim of helping the PLO to forge ahead with its national duty toward its people and their homeland and to occupy its position, along with other concerned parties, in the process of comprehensive peace within the framework of an international conference to be held for this purpose.

Acting on this clear view, on whose basis our brother majesties, excellencies, and highnesses have often wished us to place our hand in the hand of the PLO, we adopted a stand in support of Palestinian legitimacy. In accordance with this view, we addressed the PNC in Amman last November and presented to the brother conferees a proposal for joint action. But we pledged to respect their decision whatever it might be because it would have emanated from the Council that represents the Palestinian people.

The answer to our proposal was not only positive, but also enthusiastic, after it had gone through the different legal stages in the PLO's institutions. We then set out the general outlines of this joint action -- hence the 11 February agreement, which came in harmony with our brothers' aspirations, the Fes resolutions, and the motives and objectives I explained a short while ago. Our brother Arab leaders' response was also positive. They blessed our action.

On this basis, we began our international move through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The response to the delegation in all the countries it visited was very positive. The response from most of the capitals we contacted was also encouraging and calls for optimism. This optimism was due to people's belief that Arabs are indeed serious in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive peaceful solution represented by the Fes summit resolutions. The optimism was also due to the fact that the Arabs have moved from the defensive to the offensive — a situation which has put to the test the intentions of those skepticswho are satisfied with the state of no war, no peace rather than the intentions of the Arabs.

It was natural for us to concentrate our efforts on the U.S. arena, where the real political battle is, for reasons that are known to us and from which we are all suffering. For the first time, the U.S. Administration sees the positiveness of the Fes resolutions and finds itself in a position where it cannot but give a serious consideration to this move, in which the PLO is participating, since it represents clarity, realism, and a chain of links leading to just and comprehensive peace, which everyone is supposed to be concerned about, for the sake of both the peoples of the region and the world.

In view of this, I am confident that my brothers, prompted by their pan-Arab and historic responsibilities, are fully aware of the importance of backing and supporting this move and placing their efforts and resources behind it. Because any retreat in this move, God forbid, would relieve certain states of their responsibilities, which would please them. This would again return us to the point of inaction and paralysis, where assertions of right and justice would be useless, just as they were useless in the past. Moreover, complaints against continuous aggression will not change the situation just as it did not change it in the past.

At any rate, allow me to tell you what I told the PNC, that this move represents the last opportunity to save the land, the kinfolk, and the holy places. If it succeeds, it would be a blessing and for the general good; and if it fails, then may God help Palestine and its people and everyone in the region in facing the results.

Your majesties, excellencies, and highnesses: We are meeting today at summit level with the attendance of the majority, but not all the members. How I wish that the rest of the brothers who chose to stay away were among us in order to dispel any doubts in the mind of the Arab citizen about the worthiness of joint Arab action. Still, the convocation of the summit by the majority of members twice in the past 5 years is only an indication of the possibility to establish and develop joint Arab action on the basis of the majority of members so long as our Arab peoples trust and adhere to this action.

In fact, the praise-worthy efforts exerted by my brother, His Majesty King Hassan II, to hold the emergency Arab summit in his country is only an embodiment of our wish to insulate the Arab summit institution and keep it outside disputes so all the brothers will meet under its canopy whether they are in agreement or disagreement. Joint Arab action, as a reality and an aim, is most precious and most important. Therein lies our security, development, and prosperity. I hope that the next summit will convene with the attendance of all the brothers in the service of our nation's interests and for the protection of its present and the future of its generations.

Finally, I pray to God to gather us together for the sake of goodness and love, and to guide our steps in what we want to study and discuss. May God bestow His blessings on us. For he is the giver of success. Peace be upon you.

Summit Concludes First Session

GF080603 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0538 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (WAKH) — Arab leaders concluded their first closed session at 0030 Gulf time [2130 GMT]. During the session they discussed subjects on the conference agenda. A number of Arab leaders addressed the conference.

A WAKH correspondent has learned that the conference will hold its concluding session on Thursday [8 August] to discuss other issues on the agenda.

In their preliminary meeting, the Arab leaders approved the conference agenda, which includes three issues: the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and the clearing of Arab differences.

Summit Holds Closed Session

JN072051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (INA) — The Arab summit opening session, which lasted 45 minutes, ended a short while ago and turned into a closed session to discuss agenda topics related to the Palestine question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the clearing of the Arab atmosphere.

Two Committees Formed

GF080616 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 8 Aug (WAKH) — The leaders of Arab delegations participating in the extraordinary Arab summit have decided to form two committees: one to clear up Arab differences, the other to visit Washington and Moscow to speed up the convening of an international conference to discuss the Palestinian issue. This decision came during a closed preliminary meeting yesterday [7 August].

During the meeting, the Arab leaders and delegation also decided that King Hassan II of Morocco will chair the committee charged with clearing Arab differences. The foreign ministers of Tunisia, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia will be members of the committee. The members of the other committee have not been named.

Atmosphere of Summit 'Positive'

LD080802 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Casablanca, 8 Aug (KUNA) — The emergency Arab summit conference will resume its work here today under the chairmanship of Morocco's King Hassan II. The summit is being attended by 15 Arab heads of state or their representatives while 5 Arab states are absent.

The participants will discuss issues at a working session this evening that will be submitted to them by a 6-man drafting committee formed during yesterday's closed session and which lasted for more than 3 hours.

Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid told KUNA that the atmosphere during the session was positive and that a drafting committee has been formed with responsibility for preparing the topics to be submitted during today's session which will be held at 1830 hours Moroccan time, 2030 hours Kuwait time.

He added that the drafting committee, which comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, and Palestine will begin its meeting at 1000 hours local time today. Al-Rashid expects the summit to conclude its work this evening.

Officials Comment on Summit Proceedings, Agenda

Saudi Foreign Minister

GF070900 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has expressed hope that the extraordinary Arab summit will have constructive results aimed at restoring the unity of Arab ranks, and good and amicable relations [among Arabs], and that the results will be implemented.

His highness referred to the current situation in the Arab world and the danger of division to the national interests of the Arab nation.

In a statement to SPA, radio, and television correspondents, his highness described the summit as important. He stated that it has a difficult task and that this great country, under the leadership of King Hassan II, who has always played a leading role in restoring the unity of ranks and good Arab relations, is the best place to carry out this task. Referring to the conference of the Arab foreign ministers, which concluded last night, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: The foreign ministers reviewed the summit conference agenda. Specific ideas regarding the issues will be presented to the summit conference and will be discussed at its meeting on Wednesday.

YAR Prime Minister

GF070920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, made a press statement on his arrival [in Casablanca] in which he expressed his happiness to participate in the meetings of the Arab summit conference. He asserted that the conference is convening in Arab circumstances of the utmost importance that require of everybody more cohesion and solidarity to achieve the great aims to which our nation aspires, and to agree on a unified Arab strategy that guarantees the coordination of Arab stands vis-a-vis the dangers that surround the Arab nation on all sides.

He said that the YAR reaffirms its concern for all the fateful Arab causes which require a serious stand in service of the interests and aims of our Arab nation.

UAE President Urges Unity

GF071310 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Casablanca — Unity is the only answer to all problems facing Arabs today and the UAE will do everything to achieve this objective, the President, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, told a press conference on arrival here yesterday at the head of his country's delegation to the Arab summit, opening today.

"The UAE believes in collective Arab action. It has always been endeavouring to close Arab ranks and at this summit, too, we will make every effort to ensure the success of the meeting," he said.

Shaykh Zayid said his country attached great importance to consultations among Arab leaders, for "it is through consultations and discussions that a joint action plan can be drawn up to face the conspiracies against Arabs and Muslims."

He hoped that the Arab leaders would be able to clear the deck for lasting Arab unity for the good of all Arabs. "We pin great hope on the result of this summit."

Shaykh Zayid was received on arrival by King Hassan and senior Moroccan officials including Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

The UAE president was also welcomed at the airport by Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, 'Abdallah al-Za'bi, UAE ambassador to Morocco, Abdelaziz al-Mashkouri, Moroccan ambassador to the UAE and senior officials.

Immediately after his arrival, Shaykh Zayid started consultations with Arab leaders and heads of delegation taking part in the summit.

At his meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Zayid discussed the agenda of the summit and current development in the Arab arena.

He also received the head of the Iraqi delegation, first Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chamberlain to the presidential court and other members of the UAE delegation. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was also present.

PLO Issues Statement

LD071858 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The emergency Arab summit is expected to open this evening in Casablanca, Morocco, in the presence of a number of Arab kings and presidents and in the absence of a number of members. Brother leader Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces — who leads the Palestinian delegation to this summit — arrived in Casablanca today.

The preliminary meetings for the summit began 2 days ago at the foreign ministers' level. This emergency Arab summit draws its importance from the fact that it comes at an extremely delicate time as the Arab world is beset by estrangements and differences. Observers see that the emergency Arab summit will not make any decisive decisions as a result of the detriorating Arab situation.

Concerning the emergency Arab summit, the PLO, following its meetings in Tunis in the last few days, released the following communique:

The invitation to the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca came from King Hassan II of Morocco after consultations and contacts with the leaders in the wake of the massacres of our Palestinian people in Lebanon and in order to act and stop these massacres and protect our people. Proceeding from this, the convening of this summit is a matter required by the pan-Arab character of the problem and protection for pan-Arab security. Hence, the initiative of the Arab leaders to take part in this summit underlines the extent of the interest they attach to the Palestinian question and the fate of the Palestinian people and the Islamic sanctities, foremost of which is holy Jerusalem.

The PLO communique further says: The PLO appreciates the conveningof this summit and is following with growing concern what is taking place around our Palestinian refugee camps, and against our kinfolk resisting there, especially after the military concentrations in the form of tanks and armored cars sent in by the Syrian regime, with Syrian crews, to the militias subservient to it. This is considered as encouragement to the continuing of aggression after their past crimes when they had burned down camps.

Consequently, the convening of the emergency Arab summit is, at this grave phase, regarded as an important and fundamental move to face up to the American-Zionist schemes in which certain Arab circles have been involved.

The open threats by the Syrian regime, which has gone beyond all Arab norms and traditions, embrace all the Arab states that are due to attend this summit, a summit aimed at helping and backing up our people in their camps in the face of extermination and continuous deportations.

For this reason, the PLO calls on all the Arab leaders not to submit to the blackmail and threat brandished by the Syrian regime in the face of all the Arab nations, because to do so would be to encourage it to continue to sabotage the occasions for inter-Arab solidarity and the purification of the Arab atmosphere which, as an Arab nation, we badly need in order to confront the current challenges aimed at the Arab nation. It also urges all the Arab leaders to shoulder the historic responsibility in this fateful stage to confront these schemes which threatens the fate of the Arab nation.

Jordanian-PLO Accord

GF071117 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (WAKH) — Informed sources in Casablanca have said that the extraordinary Arab summit which will begin here later today will discuss the Palestinian question, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian accord in light of the Arab peace plan adopted by the Arab summit conference held in Fes in 1982.

The sources told a WAKH correspondent here that no article on the Joranian-Palestinian accord has yet been officially placed on the summit agenda. However, these sources do not rule out a broad discussion of this point in light of the Fes summit resolutions.

Arab Leaders Confer With Counterparts in Casablanca

King Husayn Continues Meetings

JN071536 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn continued his contacts and consultations with the heads of the Arab delegations participating in the emergency Arab summit. The talks focused on reviewing the items on the summit agenda and on exerting the serious efforts that would clear the Arab atmosphere in order to reach a unified Arab stand and rebuild the bases of joint Arab action.

His majesty the king received at his place of residence this morning His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and head of the Kuwaiti delegation to the conference. The meeting was attended by Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet Affairs.

His majesty then received his Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi deputy prime minister and head of the Saudi delegation to the emergency Arab summit. The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Shaykh Ahmad Zaki al-Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard.

His Majesty King Husayn later met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his place of residence. Several Palestinian officials were present.

On the Jordanian side, the meetings were attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Husayn Meets Tunisian, Sudanese

JN071900 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — His Majesty King Husayn received at his residence in Casablanca this afternoon Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, head of his country's delegation to the emergency Arab summit. The meeting was attended by the Tunisian ambassador to Morocco.

His majesty also received General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and head of his country's delegation to the emergency Arab summit.

Saudi Meets 'Arafat, Husayn

GF071720 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (SPA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The delegation accompanying Prince 'Abdallah and the delegation accompanying Yasir 'Arafat attended the meeting.

Prince 'Abdallah also received Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya. The meeting was attended by the Saudi delegation accompanying Prince 'Abdallah and Mauritanian Foreign and Cooperation Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih.

Prince 'Abdallah visited His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan at his residence in Casablanca.

The Saudi delegation accompanying Prince 'Abdallah and the delegation accompanying King Husayn attended the meeting. They had an amicable conversation and reviewed the topics on the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit conference.

Ramadan Meets Arab Leaders

JN071352 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, continued his contacts and consultations with the heads of the delegations participating in the emergency Arab summit.

Ramadan visited Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya at his place of residence where they reviewed the Arab situation and stressed the importance of joint Arab action and the need to strengthen the Arab stand against the dangers surrounding the Arab nation, particularly in the current delicate circumstances. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs; (Hamad Hilu), permanent secretary of the Mauritanian Military Committee; and Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal, Mauritanian minister of planning.

Ramadan also visited Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and discussed with him the current Arab situation and bilateral relations. The two sides stressed the importance of joint Arab action for the welfare of the Arab nation. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs; and Mahmud al-'Alawi, the prime minister's adviser for financial affairs and head of the Amiri Court.

Last night, Taha Yasin Ramadan visited Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and reviewed with him the topics that will be discussed at the Arab summit conference. They stressed the importance of attaining results that would boost joint Arab action in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal attended the meeting.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives 'Arafat

JN071836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 7 Aug (SUNA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub. In a statement to SUNA after the meeting in answer to a question on what the PLO will present to the emergency Arab summit, 'Arafat said that the mere convocation of this summit with 17 Arab countries is a victory for the Arab nation and puts an end to the saying that some Arab parties that are not loyal to their Arab nation are trying to impose hegemony over their nation.

Sudan-YAR Meeting

JN071757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Aug (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani here today in the presence of Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The meeting dealt with bilateral relations, particularly cultural affairs, as well as the Arab issues on the agenda of the emergency Arab summit. The meeting was also attended by Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, foreign minister; Jalal 'Atabani, head of the foreign Arab desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Mustafa Arbab, head of the political desk at [words idistinct].

YAR Prime Minister Meets Leaders

GF080712 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] As part of the bilateral meetings among the leaders of the Arab delegations to the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca, brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and leader of the YAR delegation to the conference, visited Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council; Colonel Maaayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation in Mauritania; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia; and Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of Djibouti.

The brother prime minister and member of the Standing Committee conveyed to them the greetings of brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

They also discussed bilateral relations and the issues connected with the extraordinary Arab summit.

Last night in Casablanca, brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, leader of the Kuwaiti delegation to the summit conference. During the meeting, they exchanged views on a number of issues connected with the Arab summit.

Barre Meets Arab Officials

EA080941 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, currently attending the Arab League Summit in Casablanca, today met some of the heads of delegations, including Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the prime minister of the YAR; Al-Sabah, the deputy prime minister of Kuwait, who is also his country's foreign minister. The Somali head of state and the delegation discussed matters partaining to the implementation of issues before the summit and bilateral relations and cooperation between the SDR and those countries.

Reaction to Convening of Arab Summit in Casablanca

Condemned by Palestinian Bodies

JN071912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Aug [SANA] — The Palestinian Democratic Alliance has vehemently condemned the convening of the emergency summit at the invitation of Moroccan King Hassan II, stressing that the summit is trying to give official status to the treasonous Amman agreement in order to liquidate the Palestine question, bring the Egyptian regime back to the Arab fold, and deepen the split in Arab ranks. In a statement issued here today, the alliance stressed the need to adhere to the Arab summit resolutions on the Palestine question, particularly the Rabat and Fes summits, resolutions that affirm the PLO's sole representation and the Palestinian people's inalienable right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In conclusion, the statement said that in light of these dangers, the democratic alliance calls on all the Arab national forces and organizations to close ranks to foil the current summit's goals and embark on joint action against the growing U.S.-Zionist onslaught. The alliance also calls on all Palestinian national forces to exert every effort to restore the PLO's unity by canceling the Amman agreement and adhering to the collective national program.

For its part, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front also condemned the Casablanca summit, emphasizing that the reactionaries' insistence on convening this suspect summit is evidence of the grave liquidatory role that the Arab reactionaries are playing with U.S. imperialist encouragement in order to peddle the treasonous Amman agreement. In a statement issued today, the front warned against falling in the trap set by Moroccan King Hassan II as represented by his insistence on convening the emergency summit. It added: While we warn the Casablanca summit participants, we announce that our people and their revolution will not abide by any resolutions by the conferees because this is an illegitimate and suspect summit and works against the Arab nation's interests and our masses' aspirations.

Condemned by PNSF

JN072200 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1905 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 7 Aug (SANA) — In a memorandum it has addressed to the Arab kings and presidents who are currently meeting in Casablanca, the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] stressed its rejection of the Arab summit and warned of its possible consequences. The memorandum, which was distributed here today, includes seven points stressing the need for the PNSF, — comprising all the national groups, forces, and figures and adheres to the PLO in accordance with the Palestinian National Charter, the bylaws, and the PNC resolutions during its legitimate sessions — to maintain the national line that is hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and the capitulatory solutions and to reject the divisionist, illegitimate Amman Council. The memorandum also explains that the PNSF's main goal is to foil the Amman agreement and its results and to undermine the deviationist trend and its symbols, restore the PLO's national line, and protect its national, Arab, and international accomplishments.

Regarding Moroccan King Hassan II's call for this emergency summit, the front asserted that it comes now in response to a desire announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a collective Arab involvement in implementing his plan.

The memorandum says that while the PNSF asserts the dangers stemming from the attempt to tamper with the Palestine cause and ignore the fact that it is the cause of a homeland, existence, and people displaced from their land, it also places all Arab kings, presidents, and amirs before their pan-Arab and historic responsibilities in the face of the attempts of the plotters and their tools.

The front asserted that the Palestinian people together with the Arab masses and their revolutionary vanguards are determined to continue the struggle to liberate our usurped homeland and to achieve the return of our displaced people to the land of their ancestors.

The PNSF added that in light of the information available to the PNSF leadership regarding U.S. moves and the involvement of some Arab and Palestinian parties in these moves, and proceeding from our national leadership position, we inform you of our rejection of the emergency Arab summit in these circumstances and warn against the serious results of holding this summit in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas. We also hold those who called for this summit and who participate in it completely responsible because the [words indistinct]

The PNSF asserted in the memorandum that the leadership which came out of the illegitimate and divisionist meeting in Amman is not qualified to represent the Palestinian people at any Arab summit. That leadership lost its legitimacy in leading the PLO through its organizational and political practices.

Fatah Members Give Support to 'Uprising Movement'

JN080700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut — A group comprising 12 members of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement-Fatah announced in Beirut yesterday that they have joined the uprising movement within Fatah. This was announced by a member of this group at a popular meeting held for this purpose in the Shatila camp in Beirut yesterday.

The official spokesman for the Palestinian National Liberation Movement has stated the following: Several cadres and leaders of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement-Fatah in Palestinian camps in Lebanon held a press conference in which they announced that they pledge support to the Provisional Command of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement-Fatah following the consolidation of unity among its strugglers.

At their press conference, the Fatah members condemned the suspect Casablanca summit which seeks to provide an Arab cover for the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. They also denounced the practices of 'Arafat and suspect rightists to undermine the situation in Palestinian camps. They stressed the unity of the movement's strugglers who have committed themselves to a joint struggle in the principal struggle areas.

The Provisional Command of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement-Fatah has received a letter from the cadres of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement in Shatila camp, reiterating their abidance by and their complete confidence in the Provisional Command and denouncing the suspect practices deviationist parties are trying to carry out to fragment the movement. The cadres also stressed that the campaigns of deception will not make the fighters discontinue support for the legitimate movement, thus enabling the revolution and armed struggle to attain victory and liberation.

PLO Official Urges U.S. 'Pressure' on Israel

JN071045 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestinian official Tuesday described Israel's new "get tough" policy against Palestinians in the occupied territories as evidence of its inability to confront the Palestine Liberation Organisation, PLO. Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also told REUTER in an interview the United States should put pressure on Israel to rescind the new measures. The Israeli cabinet said Monday it had reinstated a policy of expulsion and detention without trial in the occupied territories to combat growing Palestinian resistance activity. The Reagan administration said it regretted the Israeli decision, which it said was likely to foster further tensions. "We welcome the American position of opposing these measures," Mr. al-Hasan said. "But we consider that insufficient beause the U.S. must exert pressure, which it is able to do, to prevent them being implemented."

GCC Considers Retaliatory Tariff on EEC Goods

GF080638 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
8 Aug 85 p 19

[Text] Jeddah: The six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council may boost its tariffs on European goods to 20 percent in retaliation for tariffs on Arab petrochemical products, it was reported yesterday.

The English-language newspaper *SAUDI GAZETTE* quoted one unidentified GCC official as saying that the GCC states were upset by protective tariffs levied by the European Economic Community on Arab exports of petrochemicals.

Europe now has 13.4 percent duty on Saudi methanol and low density polyethylene.

"No decision will be taken until the GCC foreign ministers meet," the *GAZETTE* quoted the official as saying.

"If they don't reach agreement in ongoing EEC-GCC talks Saudi Arabia will impose 20 percent customs duties."

Saudi Arabia's imports from the EEC countries are estimated at about $20 billion annually.

GCC Foreign Reserves Said To Be 'Sufficient'

GF080537 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
8 Aug 85 p 19

[Text] Abu Dhabi: The foreign reserves of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and Qatar will be sufficient to meet any drop in oil proceeds, a specialised study said yesterday.

Kuwait possesses reserves to cover its imports for 11 months, the UAE 22 months, Saudi Arabia 22 months and Qatar 36 months, the report by the Dubai-based Arab bank said.

Saudi Arabia's foreign reserve was estimated at $110 billion compared to $70 billion in Kuwait, $18 million in the UAE and $15 billion in Qatar. The report classified the GCC member states with Algeria within the low risk group as far as foreign debts are concerned. Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Libya and North Yemen were included within the medium risk group, while Sudan, South Yemen, Morocco, Lebanon, Somalia and Mauritania were included within the higher risk category.

KUWAIT

Radio Comments on Remarks by U.S. Spokesmen

GF071240 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
7 Aug 85

[From the program "Our World Today"]

[Text] In this report we will discuss Israel's rejection of the friendly U.S. remarks on Israel's arbitrary measures, while the U.S. ambassador to Israel praises Israel.

Commenting on the arbitrary measures against the Palestinians in their occupied homeland that have been approved by the government of the Israeli enemy, Larry Speakes, assistant to the president and principal deputy press secretary, said that violence in the region does not serve anyone: It does not serve the Jordanians, the Palestinians, or the Israelis. It is high time to stop terrorism and to initiate serious efforts to hold negotiations between the Arabs and Israel.

It is clear that the remarks do not directly refer to Israel's arbitrary measures that have been implemented in the past 48 hours, and do not express any anxiety as a result of these measures. The remarks were so mild and cautious that many political observers did not see in them any criticism of Israeli terrorism against the Palestinians. When the United States calls for an end to violence it is merely saying that what Israel is doing is a reaction to the violence to which it is subjected, and therefore Israel's violence is justifiable. The only solution then lies in stopping Palestinian violence — and what is meant of course is the resistance to the Zionist occupiers — so that Israel in turn can halt its reaction.

Despite the generalities of the remarks and the carefully chosen words in Larry Speakes' remarks on the recent Israeli measures, Israeli officials refused to comment. Israeli war minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who takes primary responsibility in defending these measures in view of his responsibility for the implementation of the policy of oppression and persecution of the Palestinians, said yesterday that his government is not about to retreat on the measures it has taken, and indeed it is about to take further measures. The Israeli authorities in fact arrested the prominent student leaders of Al-Najah University which was closed down in accordance with the recent arbitrary measures.

Amon Shahak, commander of the central region, ordered the arrest of the students in accordance with the administrative laws which Israel has revived. These laws allow Israel to arrest whomever it pleases without making any charges and without setting a date for a trial for a period of 6 months, a period that can be renewed if the Israeli authorities deem such a renewal necessary.

Israel has also extended the collective punishment of the inhabitants of Nabulus, the largest city in the occupied West Bank, and the neighboring refugee camps, by preventing them from traveling to Jordan.

A more controversial development is that the new U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv has refrained from reiterating the U.S. comment on the arbitrary Israeli measures, which was interpreted by political observers as backing down on the comment.

After presenting his credentials yesterday to Haim Herzog, the president of the Zionist entity, Thomas Pickering, the new U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, said: There is no state in the Middle East and there is no people that deserve peace more than Israel and the Israeli people. He said that the United States will work closely with Israel to push what he termed as the peace process forward. In the press conference he held after presenting his credentials Pickering declined to answer questions by journalists who asked him to comment on the recent Israeli measures. He declined to say whether Washington has accepted or rejected the names of the Palestinians who have been named as candidates in a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation for talks with the United States.

The new U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv — whose remarks indicate great enthusiasm for Israel — merely said: The subject of a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian team is now passing through a delicate stage.

Thus, as always Washington backs down on very mild, general, and shy remarks on Israel's aggressive behavior toward the Palestinians in the occupied territories and pledges to coordinate its actions with Israel on any political or diplomatic move in the Middle East.

Political observers view these developments as joint U.S.-Israeli messages to the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to begin in Casablanca today; namely, that the alliance between them has reached a stage from which there can be no retreat. This is one of the challenges the Arabs are now facing. Only by adopting a unified stand can the Arabs face such challenges.

Newspapers View Arab Summit With 'Optimism'

GF071242 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Two Kuwaiti newspapers affirmed that the Casablanca meeting which will begin today will open the way to the convening of a series of summit conferences that will continue without interruption if it succeeds in amending the present Arab League Charter and in freeing Arab meetings from the tyranny of the minority.

The newspaper *AL-ANBA'* said that despite all pessimistic indications, we still have a ray of optimism, and despite all evidence of despair, we still have a little hope.

The newspaper urged the participants in the meeting to implement the Fes resolutions and bring to account those who neglected the execution of these resolutions with regard to various issues such as the Iraq-Iran war; the Palestinian issue; and the Lebanese crisis. The paper called for the implementation of the Arab League Charter and the Fes resolutions that deal with these issues.

The paper stressed the need that the summit must discuss the Iraq-Iran war. It demanded support for Iraq in the war, proceeding from the resolutions agreed upon at the Fes summit, and also to draw up a practical plan for the possibility of executing the Fes resolutions regarding the Palestinian issue through activity on the international level by a unified Arab stand, in addition to ending intervention in Lebanon.

The newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* said that the convening of the extraordinary Arab summit may suggest weakness because of the absence of the some Arab countries. However, the summit will bypass this impression if it agrees to resolutions that are in accord with the spirit on which a number of Arab leaders agreed during their bilateral meetings when they found that such resolutions must be adopted, both those that are connected with the Arab League Charter or with other systems that require amendment.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Visits Naval Base in Western Region

GF071500 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Aug (SPA) – His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, today paid a visit to King Faysal Naval Base in the western region. During the visit he inspected the ship of His Majesty the King *Al-Madinah*. His Majesty's procession arrived at the base at 1500 today.

His Majesty was received by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of Mecca; 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant defense and aviation minister for military affairs; Major General Pilot Salih al-Sudays, commander of the western region; Commodore Talal al-Mufadi, commander of the infantry troops; Staff Captain Fahd al-'Abdallah, assistant commander of the naval force; and Staff Captain Muhammad al-'Ajlan, commander of King Faysal Naval Base.

Iranian Envoy Praises Facilities for Pilgrims

PM071459 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Hasin al-Bunyan report: "Iranian Ambassador: We are very Satisfied With King Fahd's Response and Saudi Arabia's Assistance to Iranian Pilgrims"]

[Text] Riyadh — Iranian Ambassador to Saudia Arabia (Muhammad Hoseyn Tarmi), has praised the assistance and facilities which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is offering to Iranian pilgrims. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* he said that an Iranian delegation recently had the honor to meet Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the 90-minute meeting discussion dealt with all matters relating to the Iranian pilgrims who will be performing the pilgrimage rite this year.

The meeting, the ambassador said, was positive and fruitful. The Saudi monarch made a great response to the Iranian Government demands that 150,000 Iranian pilgrims be received this year.

He added: We greatly appreciate King Fahd's response. We have informed the Saudi monarch that we are very satisfied with the assistance, facilities, and services the Saudi Government is offering us.

The Iranian ambassador said that the Iranian delegation headed by Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of the Political Department of the African and Asian countries at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, met three times with Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The ambassador denied reports that Ayatollah Khomenyni intends to visit Saudi Arabia in order to perform the pilgrimage rites this year. He said: "Khomeyni has no pilgrimage duties because he performed the pilgrimage rites more than 10 years ago. Such reports are not true."

He added that Iranian Minister of Housing Engineer Kazeruni is in Saudi Arabia at present and that Iranian Foreign Ministry officials, headed by Mr (Progerty), head of Arab affairs at the ministry, are now present in Jeddah, Medina, and Mecca in order to help the embassy staff in providing facilities for Iranian pilgrims and looking after them.

It is to be pointed out that 3 days ago the Iranian Embassy began operating from the 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Nasir building in King Faysal Hospital Street, near the Higher Justice Council.

Papers Comment on Arab Summit in Casablanca

GF071036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 7 Aug (SPA) — Today's papers highlight the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Casablanca today and stress its importance. *AL-MADINAH* calls the conference a good opportunity for Arab leaders to discuss serious issues important to the future of joint Arab action, such as the Palestinian problem, Arab solidarity, and Arab diplomatic moves.

AL-MADINAH expresses optimism about the meeting of Arab leaders and states that several Arab foreign ministers had expressed similar optimism in preparing for the summit. *AL-MADINAH* says: The conferees have the same clear goals and face the same threats. Therefore consolidating Arab solidarity and cooperation is required to achieve higher objectives.

Under the headline "The Arab Summit and the Responsibilities of the Arab Leaders" *AL-BILAD* says that the great optimism of Arabs brought about by the extraordinary Arab summit, scheduled to be held in Morocco today, underlines the interest of the Arab people to find solutions for their causes. This follows great suffering resulting from negative attitudes in the Arab arena.

AL-BILAD asserts that convening the Arab summit today highlights the need of the Arab countries to truly rally around Arab goals, to show solidarity, and to unify their ranks. The paper asserts: There is no doubt that so far the Arab nation has accomplished honorable achievements toward the realization of this goal.

AL-BILAD asserts that convening the Arab summit during the current circumstances proves that positive steps are being made to achieve Arab goals and aspirations. The paper states that the great responsibility shouldered by the Arab kings and presidents, as they discuss the Arab nation's affairs, reaffirms that the Arab nation remains in good shape, that the negative aspects quickly disappear, and that the unity of ranks and solidarity is the main objective, through which the Arab nation seeks to achieve its goals and aspirations.

In its editorial *AL-JAZIRAH* calls on all the Arab leaders to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit. The paper says that every Arab leader still has the opportunity to go to Casablanca to participate in the extraordinary summit conference which is being held under circumstances crucial for both the Palestinian question — which is the conference's principal topic — and for inter-Arab relations.

In conclusion *AL-JAZIRAH* wishes the Arab leaders at the Casablanca extraordinary conference are successful in achieving constructive results that serve the interests of the entire Arab nation.

AL-RIYAD comments: If convening the extraordinary Arab summit is in response to Arab and foreign stands on several Arab issues, especially the Palestinian issue, the approach to tackling these stands should not be by concentrating on negative points and magnifying them, to thus take up a lot of time and divert the Arab leaders from the tasks for which they have met. The attempts to bridge the gaps between the various views should not become a hindrance to the conference's work, the paper warns.

AL-RIYAD adds: It is important that we adopt resolutions equal to the problem, and that circumstances do not force us succumb to diversions or complications that make us lose our identity; otherwise, it will be impossible to hold another meeting in a climate where various currents clash.

AL-YAWM Editorial

GF071420 Al-Damman AL-YAWM in Arabic 7 Aug 85 P 1

[Editorial: "Summit, Talk, and Action"]

[Text] The Arab summit conference in Casablanca follows a period of dense fog in Arab politics. This dense fog has impaired visibility to such an extent that the vast Arab world has become full of pessimists, mourners, and dejected people. Some people have arrived at the conviction that the Arab wagon has been driven to obscurity. Vision in the Arab world has been so vitiated that the Arabs believe they are chasing fantasies trying to correct the present situation. This emergency summit has dislodged some pessimistic views because its meeting and participation by the majority of Arabs has cornered those who have been playing games in the fog caused by lack of Arab solidarity and consensus. These sides have worked hard to continue this adverse situation in order to fulfill personal goals that do not conform to the higher Arab aspirations.

The summit rejectionists are those usually urging Arab solidarity under all circumstances — as they say. However, we observe that they are hindering the seizing of valuable opportunities to produce real Arab solidarity instead of empty media talk. This Arab summit provides a historical test for these "rejectionists" who fear Arab solidarity and consensus.

They know that Arab solidarity and consensus will cause them to bear their responsibilities and turn their words into action, because the next Arab stage must witness real action. Arabs are fed up with constant empty talk. This Arab conference bears great responsibilities and the conferees are those suffering from the bitter Arab status quo.

The conferees must follow up their statements with tangible action so that the current fog will be dispersed and the Arab sun will shine.

UAE

AL-BAYAN on Calls to Suspend Arab Summit

GF071410 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 7 Aug 85 PP 1, 10

[Qasi al-Darwish Dispatch from Casablanca]

[Text] Arab circles in Casablanca are still optimistic on the success of the extraordinary Arab summit even if it is a relative success despite the high percentage of absence among the leaders of the Arab countries.

According to well-informed sources, concentrated efforts are still being made in a final attempt to save the summit.

Reports circulating in Casablanca said that constant contacts were made all day yesterday between Tripoli and Damascus on one side and Riyadh and Damascus on the other. Moreover, Algeria joined these contacts and some unconfirmed news said that Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi headed for Damascus on Tuesday night on a private visit in order to explain his point of view on the summit. In the meantime, well-informed Moroccan circles affirmed that Al-Qadhdhafi will attend later today carrying with him a surprise for the summit.

The meetings of the Arab foreign ministers and their representatives in Casablanca since Monday morning reflected the presence of two prominent currents, the first calling on the resumption of the summit whatever the number of attendants and their level, and to adopt definite resolutions dealing with Egypt's return and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, in spite of the fact that these two articles were not listed in the agenda. The agenda was left open for any country to submit the opinions that it sees necessary and gives a chance to the Moroccan king to coordinate and administer these opinions.

AL-BAYAN has learned from reliable sources that Jordan does not intend to raise the article of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement at the summit. It has also learned that Iraq is insisting on raising the question of Egypt's return and that it will take an individual step in this regard if a decision is not adopted in this regard.

The second current which crystalized during the foreign ministers' meetings is more moderate and includes Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries which believe in the importance of keeping a space for movement. This should be the main task of the summit in an attempt to clear the Arab atmosphere and in order not to create a split in the Arab ranks, and to keep the door open to Syria, Algeria, and Yemen so as to prevent the formation of hostile groups again.

According to reliable sources the absence of some Arab leaders was on this basis, on the condition that a 3-member committee will be formed later on to carry out a good offices task in the Arab countries and invite them to an Arab summit in better circumstances; that is, opening the extraordinary summit and confining its work to consultations only without taking definite decisions, and then suspending the summit to resume it later in better circumstances as took place in the first Fes summit.

AL-BAYAN has learned from Paris that Algeria supports this direction, since an official at the Algerian Foreign Ministry told the *AL-BAYAN* correspondent in Paris that Algeria's protest from the start was against the extraordinary form of the summit and its convention in Morocco.

The source affirmed that this does not mean that Algeria's absence was on the basis of its convening in Morocco but because the Algerian leadership believes it is difficult to acheive effective results.

Although nobody is able to predict what the situation will be tonight at the opening meeting and despite the limited surprises, all in Casablanca are expecting a surprise which will move the general atmosphere out of its pessimist state and move the course of the summit from its impasse.

KHALEEJ TIMES Views 'Dilemma' of Arab Summit

GF071145 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Summit: Hopes and Dilemma"]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab League summit finally begins in Casablanca today. All the AGCC countries are participating, although at varying levels of representation. President Shaykh Zayid is already in Morocco, and the heads of State of Bahrain and Qatar are also expected to be present at the summit. But Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Sultanate of Oman will be represented by ministers, and there is particular speculation about why King Fahd has decided to stay away. Algeria, Syria, Lebanon and South Yemen had previously announced that were boycotting the summit, for different reasons. Libya, however, attended the foreign ministers' consultative meeting on Monday and it has said that it would attend the summit provided member-states were prepared to impose sanctions against Jordan and Iraq for resuming ties with Egypt, which was suspended from the Arab League at the 1978 summit for entering into the Camp David accords with the Zionist entity. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who was earlier expected to attend, was yesterday said to have asked his first deputy prime minister to represent him. Despite the absence of some leaders, an overwhelming majority of heads of state of the 21 member-countries will nevertheless be present for the summit.

Syria has been the strongest opponent of the meeting, which it feels is being convened to set its seal of approval on the Jordanian-PLO joint move for talks on Palestine with the U.S. A statement yesterday by the United States that it looked forward to the summit to 'reinforce King Husayn's initiative' would only have added to Syrian anxieties. But the exact position is far from clear.

Will the summit be expected to endorse or reject the Jordan-PLO initiative or merely to discuss it? It is highly unlikely that Arab leaders would be prepared to stray beyond the Fahd plan adopted by them at their last summit (at Fes in 1982).

There were signs last night that the view, advocated here in the Gulf and elsewhere, was gaining ground that the summit should be seen as primarily on occasion to discuss issues rather than to take hard-and-fast decisions. The hope was that it would clear the air and lessen some misunderstandings. In fact, it was even reported that the summit would agree to set up a conciliation committee which would try to resolve inter-Arab differences in time for the regular Arab summit scheduled to be held in Riyadh in November. The committee is expected to make efforts to settle specific problems like Syria's relations with the PLO and Iraq. That such a proposal is being considered itself shows the problems posed by the present divisions within Arab ranks and the dilemma facing the Arab League as to how it should proceed in the presence of these differences. It will be the fervent hope of everyone in the Arab world that the summit will be able to take bold and concrete steps to bring the nation together.

YAR

Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives 7 Aug

GF071344 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0913 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Sanaa, 7 Aug (SPA) — (Aleksandr Parichev), chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Sanaa today on a 3-day visit to the YAR.

During his visit, the Soviet official will hold discussions with officials at the YAR Foreign Ministry on bilateral issues and current international issues.

Israeli 'Spy Ring' Reportedly Dismantled

NC070948 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug 7 (AFP) — Egyptian officials have dismantled an Israeli spy ring here and arrested its members, which included two Americans and a Swede, an opposition weekly, *AL-AHALI*, reported today. It said the Israeli military attache at the Israeli Embassy here led the ring, but did not specify when it was uncovered.

It also asserted that the United States Embassy here had pressured Egyptian authorities to keep quiet about the ring's discovery, and asked that its foreign members be released, though it gave no source for this information.

The report, which was frontpaged under banner headlines, was immediately dismissed by the spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, Isaac Bar Moshe. He told AFP that it was "empty and false, from start to finish", and that the Israeli Embassy had no military attache here.

The weekly alleged the spy ring involved several members of the Israeli Embassy and the Israeli academic center here, two Americans working for the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID), a government agency that handles economic assistance programs, a Swede living in Egypt, and three Egyptians, including a former civilian employee of the Defense Ministry.

It also said the spy network had used sophisticated material in its operation, including laser films and a transmitting and receiving station based in Giza, west of the capital.

Minister Rushdi Interviewed on Terrorism

PM071501 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 29 Jul 85 p 16

[Interview with Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi by Sana' al-Sa'id; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Although terrorism is widespread there is no standard definition of it. It is always interpreted in the light of developments and the circumstances of various states. Could you tell us what is meant by terrorism?

Answer: Terrorism means planting explosives, assassination, sabotage, attacks on property and on innocent people, and plots hatched in the dark. In my view, terrorism also includes the attempts made by certain groups to impose their views and beliefs on others by force. That comes under terrorism. I maintain that, if any elements get involved in attempts to impose their beliefs forcibly under any name or pretext, such attempts are to be regarded as involvement in terrorism.

Question: Do current events leave no room for doubt that the emergency law is now a necessity and that it should be retained, enforced, and continued?

Answer: Of course, but the emergency law will be enforced at the right time, when circumstances warrant its enforcement.

Question: Against a background of worldwide terrorist operations, is Egypt, in your view, exposed to acts of terrorism?

Answer: As a security official I assure every citizen and foreigner that Egypt is fine. We can see what is going on around us and are well aware of developments nearby but, thank God, Egypt is safe and secure.

Question: To what extent is Egypt exposed to terrorism?

Answer: Egypt is exposed to terrorism like any other state. In fact there are continuous and desperate attempts to infiltrate Egypt to carry out terrorist operations, but I am certain that the security authorities are playing their part efficiently and taking the necessary precautions with the help of aides who are present in various places at home and abroad. That gives us a great deal of information. As I have said, we now have leads about attempts being planned against Egypt, and we hope to uncover them in the near future.

Question: As some Arab states are taking steps to coordinate their antiterrorist efforts, what part is Egypt playing in connection with the region's security, or is Egypt's ability to influence events limited?

Answer: Egypt is quite eager to coordinate with the security officials of any Arab state, regardless of whether or not there are diplomatic relations with that country, because in the final analysis the target is the Arab citizen everywhere. That is why we seek to strengthen relations between the Egyptian security authorities and the security authorities of all Arab states. We place all our resources and all the information in our possession at the service of Arab security in any Arab state. We place our resources and information at the disposal of the Arab brothers who need them, and we leave it to each state to handle that information in accordance with its own policies, and circumstances without interfering in the security policies of those states.

Question: In that context is Egypt willing to provide the Arab states with security experts?

Answer: We are perfectly willing to do that, and we will meet the requirements of any state that asks us to do so. Some states have actually made such requests, and we have met their demands. Some have sent their people to train here and get acquainted with the means and methods of the Egyptian police force. Some have asked for Egyptian security experts, and we have supplied what they asked for.

Question: Terrorism is not confined to individuals. It is sometimes steered and supported by certain governments and world intelligence services. The question is: How could you confront such well-backed terorism? That would mean confronting the governments behind it.

Answer: We do not export terrorism. We condemn, deplore, and fight it, whatever the source and whoever the motivator. As a citizen, I look forward to international cooperation with a view to taking positive steps to halt terrorist acts, and that includes individual acts as well as supported acts such as the ones you have mentioned.

Question: But is it not difficult to fight terrorism supported by governments such as, for example, Libya, which openly exports terrorism?

Answer: We defend ourselves and confront any terrorist attempt from any source. Terrorism is an uncivilized method not at all in harmony with the international efforts to condemn wars and ease international conflicts. If the situation you speak of — terrorism supported by governments — did exist, then I would consider it an abnormal, deplorable, and strange situation, which called for an international stand to halt such operations and nip them in the bud.

Question: In his speech on terrorism President Reagan mentioned five terrorist states (Iran, Libya, Cuba, North Korea, and Nicaragua). Do you agree with him that Iran and Libya are real examples of states supporting terrorism in the region?

Answer: At any rate, we know our enemies and our friends, and we deal with each side in accordance with its attitude to us. We are vigilant and we are aware of what is being hatched and what is taking place around us. So long as that is the case, there is nothing to fear. We take precautions and we take all the necessary preventive measures.

Question: Terrorism leads to more restrictions in any society. I wonder what effect this could have on democracy in Egypt?

Answer: We believe in democracy as citizens and as political leaders. That is why all our steps are geared toward boosting the democratic process, whatever the difficulties we face, in an atmosphere of democracy and freedom of opinion. The measures we take against terrorism will never affect the democratic atmosphere we enjoy.

'Bright Star' Incident Attempt to Provoke Libya

GF071810 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Aug 85 PP 1, 21

[Cairo dispatch]

[Text] The U.S. warships participating in the "Bright Star-85" maneuvers miscalculated, perhaps deliberately, the sea range within which they could operate as outlined on the maps specifically drawn for these maneuvers. Three U.S. patrol boats followed by a big warship headed westward, entered Egyptian territorial waters and travelled beyond them to a point close to Libyan territorial waters. This U.S. warship did not respond to warnings from Egyptian launches and the coastal command of the maneuvers. Two Egyptian units then sped toward the U.S. warship and stopped it before it reached Libyan waters. The three U.S. patrol boats stopped 4 miles from the warship and then followed it back to the zone allocated for the maneuvers.

The U.S. naval commander said that he had not understood the map drawn for the maneuvers. Some Egyptian officers said that the U.S. Forces participating in these maneuvers spent all last week performing exercises inside the zone specified for these maneuvers, referring to the maps prepared for them and fully understood them. One of the Egyptian military observers described this move by the U.S. Forces as a show of power, while another one referred to U.S. intentions in trying to cause tension between the Egyptian and Libyan navies so that Egypt will fight Libya on behalf of the United States.

Muslim Fundamentalist Salamah To Be Released

NC071226 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug 7 (AFP) — Egypt's State Security Court has ordered the release of Islamic fundamentalist leader Shaykh Hafiz Salamah and another Muslim activist arrested with him on July 14, it was announced here today. The other person to be released is Muhammad Shawqi al-Istambuli, the elder brother of Khalid al-Istambuli, who was executed for directing the 1981 assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat.

Shaykh Salamah, who runs the fundamentalist Al-Nur Mosque in Cairo, remains charged with endangering state security with his campaign calling for the introduction of Islamic Sharia law in Egypt. He was arrested last month along with 46 of his supporters, and his mosque, which is still under construction, was placed under government control.

The pro-government newspaper *MAYU* said at the time that leaflets "inciting hatred of the state" and aimed at sowing disorder in Egypt had been seized in the mosque, which had become the main centre of fundamentalist agitation in the country.

Meanwhile Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, a blind fundamentalist leader who was arrested on July 25 in Al-Fayyum near Cairo, is still being investigated by court officials. He has been charged with attempting to re-form the Jihad (Islamic Holy War) organization which carried out the assassination of Mr. al-Sadat.

Ghali Comments Further on Nile Basin Group

NC071525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — The meetings of the group of Nile Basin countries, the Ondogou, began in Cairo this morning. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, affirmed at the opening session that the Ondogou states' activities have increased from meeting to meeting, prompted by their wish to coordinate their efforts to overcome obstacles and to fulfill the desire of the African people from both east and west for unity.

Dr Ghali said: We are meeting here to demand and to secure regional unity, which was defined by the Lagos meeting and confirmed by the recent African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

He added: The policy of economic cooperation and technical exchange among the people of the African Continent helps to promote solidarity. He pointed out that the door will remain open to any state that wishes to join the group, as this would only promote African unity.

Dr Ghali continued: We are meeting under the slogan of friendship, brotherhood, and the desire to achieve security and stability for our people. Our meeting is not intended to work against any country or party, nor are we seeking to establish anew organization or institution.

He said: We are trying to achieve economic and social development and to promote trade, and cultural and technical exchange. He pointed out that consultations on the creation of an African economic group are continuing.

Holding Company To Be Established With Jordan

NC071530 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 7 (MENA) — Egypt and Jordan initialed an agreement today for the establishment of a joint holding company with a total capital of 50 million dollars; both will equally contribute to the capital. The company will be entrusted of implementing industrial, agricultural, ranching and fish wealth projects in both countries.

The two sides to the joint committee for economic and technical cooperation also agreed to conclude an agreement on banking credit facilities to increase trade exchange between them to reach 500 million dollars.

Sudanese Party Members Hold Meeting With NDP

NC071333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — A meeting was held at NDP headquarters today between members of the NDP bureau, headed by its secretary general, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, led by party Secretary General al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin. The meeting was also attended by Dr Yusuf Wali and Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, NDP assistant secretaries, Kamal al-Shadhli, NDP organization secretary; and Dr Ahmad Salamh, NDP general secretariat member.

The NDP secretary general praised the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, which has long carried the unionist movement banner in Sudan. He added that the party has played an important role in achieving independence and maintaining the unionist trend, and continues to enjoy the Sudanese people's support. The secretary general also emphasized that relations between Egypt and Sudan were eternal.

Dr 'Abd al-Hakim added: With love, we sincerely extend our hands and open our hearts to fraternal Sudan in its current new phase.

In his statement at the start of the meeting, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin expressed both his and his delegation's pleasure at meeting with the NDP bureau. He said that relations between Egypt and Sudan constitute the basis for comprehensive Arab unity. He affirmed that these relations were stronger than all the plotting throughout history.

After the meeting, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin said that topics of mutual interest to us as a people were discussed. We studied all the problems and made amicable decisions that serve both peoples' interests.

Al-'Abidin added: The meeting resulted in a comprehensive agreement on all plans that concern both parties and serve the interests of the entire Nile valley. In addition, we have agreed on a program of economic, political and social cooperation that is also of mutual interest.

Mahmud al-Fadli, the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party spokesman, affirmed that the interests linking Egypt and Sudan are above all others. He said that the party's goal is to draft a new formula for a popular democracy in Sudan.

Commentary Hits Israeli 'Repressive Measures'

NC071435 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "Attempts To Build Confidence With the Palestinians Cannot Succeed Through Terrorism"]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday that his government will relentlessly pursue all of its recent strict measures against the Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. He said that the government will implement collective punitive action against them, to include deportation, the demolition of homes, and expropriation of their land. Also, both Rabin and Shim'on Peres stressed yesterday that the increased Palestinian presence in Jordan constitutes a threat to Israel.

It is strange that such statements should come at a time when the new U.S. ambassador to Israel has indicated that the talks on a dialogue between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have reached an extremely delicate stage, and when U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead is visiting the area, prior to a visit by Richard Murphy.

In our view, this premeditated Israeli campaign on the escalation of terrorism, and the arguments that preceded it about the application of the death sentence to Palestinians, are deliberate attempts by Israel to divert attention from and obstruct the efforts currently being made by the PLO and Jordan to activate the peace process. This is particularly true because the talks on a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue have made significant progress, which frightens Israel. Indeed, Israel announced its rejection of such a dialogue even before it could come about.

The reason is obvious: Israel is afraid of peace, which would expose its true stand on and intentions toward the Palestinian people, leading the world to ask: What does Israel really want? So, Israel immediately began to create a new pretext intended to divert both international and Israeli public opinion, which have began to reflect a true understanding of the moderate Palestinian position and the legitimate Palestinian rights. Israel has begun to raise the issues of security and escalating terrorism, exploiting an isolated incident against two Jews. In so doing, it has apparently forgotten that violence only breeds violence, that self-defense is a legitimate right of every human being, and that this right is a natural response to the true terrorism practiced by such Jewish radicals as Kahane and his gangs, who have committed many crimes against innocent Arabs in an effort to intimidate them and force them to leave their land and home, so as to replace them with Jewish settlers.

Note that the Israeli Government did not develop exceptional laws or create a media campaign against this Jewish terrorism. It simply put the radicals on trial. Why doesn't Israel apply such measures to the Arab population? Are they second-class citizens?

Egypt, which wants a just peace, guaranteeing the legitimate rights of all the area's people, including the Palestinians, strongly condemns the repressive measures practiced against the population of the West Bank and the Gaza strip, because they violate international law, the UN Charter and UN resolutions that seek to safeguard the people in the occupied territory. In addition, these measures can only impede all of the efforts to build confidence among the Palestinians and serve to create suspicion as to Israel's future intentions toward the peace process. Egypt demands that Israel reconsider these repressive measures against the Palestinians and admit that such actions do not lead to peace. They are an attempt to drive the occupied territory's people from their land, which violates the rights of the Arab people. Egypt also affirms that terrorism will be met with counterterrorism, with which Israel has some experience.

After all of this, the Israelis continue to talk about peace. What kind of peace does Israel want, and with whom does it hope to talk about the Palestinian issue once the Palestinian people have been annihilated?

Saddam Husayn Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

JN071322 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 7. INA — President Saddam Husayn today presided over a Cabinet meeting.

During the 5-hour meeting, items on the Cabinet's agenda were discussed and relevant decisions and measures were respectively adopted.

Among topics discussed at the meeting were the training of students and teachers both in the academic field of work and field exercise at the sites, rural settlement plan in Iraq, a law on the reclaimed lands and the private sector's importing activity.

The meeting was attended by member of Revolution Command Council and Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, members of the RCC, members of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, head of the presidential office, the ministers and other senior officials.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,919

JN071618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,919 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq's valiant soldiers will continue to be strong and capable of destroying with the sword of truth every criminal aggressor that harbors evil for our people, country, and glorious revolution. The borders of great Iraq will also continue to be a rock on which the heads of the scoundrel Khomeyniites founder.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Formations from our forward units engaged the enemy positions and gun emplacements in the 4th Army Corps sector with artillery, scoring direct hits. They killed five enemy soldiers, wounded others, and destroyed one observation post and several infantry positions.

2. Our forward units delivered effective artillery and mortar strikes to the enemy units facing them in the central sector, killing two, destroying two medium-caliber machinegun emplacements, and setting one hardware stockpile on fire.

3. One of our forward units pounded the enemy troop movement and enemy positions in the East Basra sector with artillery, killing two and destroying two infantry positions and one observation post.

4. Three enemy infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the northern sector.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

6. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1985

INA Correspondent Denies Iranian War Claims

JN071709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — An INA correspondent in the East Tigris sector on the southern front has said that an Iraqi 40-man patrol clashed with an Iranian patrol yesterday evening. He added that the Iranian patrol sustained losses in lives while the rest of its elements fled.

In a report by its correspondent at the front today, the Iranian radio claimed that there was a large clash between large Iraqi and Iranian forces. The INA correspondent emphasized that such a clash had not occurred in this sector either yesterday or today.

Committee With Zimbabwe Holds Second Session

JN071854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — The second session of the Iraqi-Zimbabwean Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation began here today.

Abu Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib al-Hashimi, Trade Ministry under secretary, headed the Iraqi side, while (Malinanka), deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, headed the Zimbabwean side.

It has been decided to form two subcommittees — one for trade and the other for economic and technical cooperation — in order to discuss the subjects on the committee agenda to follow up the achievements of the first session held in Harare in September 1984, study industrial and agricultural cooperation, and organize the trade volume between the two countries.

The Iraqi side included representatives from the Ministries of Trade, Light Industries, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and the Special Committee for Economic Affairs. The Zimbabwean side included representatives from similar ministries and departments.

Hebron Delegation Gives 'Full Support' to Accord

JN071100 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — A delegation representing the Hebron Governorate in the occupied West Bank Tuesday voiced full support for the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11 and total backing for His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to end Israel's occupation of Arab territories and save their people and holy places. The delegation members were received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, at the Royal Court. In their speeches before Prince Hasan, the delegation representatives also expressed their strong commitment to the cohesion between Jordanian and Palestinian people on both banks. They also condemned aggression against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and cowardly crimes committed against Jordanian diplomats and institutions abroad. The delegation conveyed to Prince Hasan the Hebron region's support for King Husayn's endeavours to unify Arab ranks.

Paper Reports Congressman's Support for Defense

JN080840 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 8-14 August 85 p 32

[Text] Amman — United States Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally said Wednesday that American Middle East policy is too tilted towards Israel adding that not much pressure is being put to bring about a solution to the conflict in the region.

Mr. Dymally, a Democrat from California was speaking to *THE STAR* at the end of a four-day visit by a Congressional delegation to Jordan. He said the United States needs to embrace the Jordanian-PLO accord with great support for the Jordanian position. He said however, that what the US is currently doing is a good sign and expressed the hope that America will continue to maintain that support for Jordan.

Mr Dymally said he supports a US-Jordan-Palestinian dialogue but he also believes that there needs to be an international peace conference on the Middle East because as he put it the Geneva accords which brought about some measures of reconciliation in the region were embraced by an international body and this international body will give support and sanction to whatever efforts Jordan and the PLO will make.

Mr Dymally said that the Congressional policy which was adopted that the United States shall not negotiate with the PLO is a bad one and he hoped the US will accept the recommendations of the PLO representatives made through Jordan.

Talking about Jordan's defence needs, Mr Dymally said the US must comply with the Jordanian request for 'limited' military hardware as an expression of support for Jordan. He said this issue has always led to a heated debate in Congress because there are those who see arms sales to Jordan as a threat to the defence integrity of Israel.

"What Jordan is looking after", he said "is its defence". He emphasized that Jordan's defence capabilities are inadequate. Mr. Dymally said Jordan is one of the closest US friends in the Arab world and yet from time to time America has refused to provide Jordan the necessary military hardware the country needs for its defence. He blamed this situation on the strong Israeli lobby against Jordan in the US.

He said one of the weakest dimensions of US-Arab countries isto understand the importance of lobbying. An Arab lobby he said will make members of Congress understand the problems of Jordan in particular and the Arab world in general.

Mr Dymally hinted that the purpose of the visit to Jordan by the Congressional delegation is part of efforts being made to get the legislators in the US Congress both in the House of Representatives and the Senate to understand the problems in the Arab world.

During their stay in Jordan, members of the delegation met with members of the Military Council and had separate meetings with the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and the Chief of Staff. Mr. Dymally said the meetings have given him a clear understanding of Jordan's defence needs and expressed the hope that Jordan will also purchase the F-20 jet fighter after the Pentagon has purchased it.

Commander in Chief Sees Delegation

JN061847 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received the head and members of the U.S. congressional delegation now visiting Jordan in his office this morning. They discussed matters of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, his assistant for planning and organization, and the commander of the Jordanian Royal Air Force.

USSR Envoy on Stand on Middle East, Israel

JN070932 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Aug 85 pp 22, 18

[Muhammad Tamliyah dispatch]

[Text] Amman — (Sergey Kirchenko), first secretary at the USSR Embassy in Amman, has praised Jordan's efforts to hold an international conference to be attended by all parties to the Middle East crisis, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative, and with the participation of the United States and the USSR.

During a seminar organized by the Jordanian-USSR Friendship Society at the Soviet cultural center the day before yesterday, marking the first anniversary of the USSR initiative to settle the Middle East crisis, which was proposed in July 1984, (Kirchenko) added that there are several points of agreement between the Jordanian and USSR policies on the Middle East. He also praised relations between the two countries.

[Kirchenko) then spoke about the USSR initiative and political developments in the region before and after the announcement of this initiative in July 1984. He said that the initiative did not come from a vacuum, but has crowned the USSR's efforts to achieve a lasting and comprehensive solution in the region. He pointed in this regard to the similarity between the Soviet stand and what the Arab states reached in the Fes summit.

(Kirchenko) summed up the crux of the USSR stand in the following six points:

1. The need for Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967.

2. The recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, represented by the PLO, to self-determination and to establishing an independent state on their national soil.

3. The proposed Palestinian state has the right to determine its relations with neighboring states, including the issue of confederation with Jordan.

4. Arabs' rights to holy Islamic places in Jerusalem.

5. The establishment of a lasting peace between the Arabs and Israel.

6. The United Nations or its permanent member-states should give sufficient guarantees for maintaining peace in the region.

He said that the USSR has proposed this initiative for discussion by the parties concerned. He described this initiative as based on the peoples' interests in the region and that it is not aimed at putting any party in a corner.

(Kirchenko) touched on Israel's stand. He said that since the USSR initiative was proposed, Israel has cast doubts about the USSR role in the region in an attempt to convince Arabs that they should act without the USSR and move closer to the U.S. stand, which has always been in support of Israel.

Replying to a question on whether the USSR really plans to resume relations with Israel, which were severed following Israeli aggression on Arab states in 1967, (Kirchenko) said that the USSR stand on this issue is clear and frank and that the USSR will not restore relations with Israel until Israel ends aggression on Arab states and withdraws from territories occupied in 1967.

(Kirchenko) referred to the recent meeting in Paris between the USSR ambassador and his Israeli counterpart. He said that Israel is always trying to restore diplomatic relations with the USSR. He added that if another meeting had taken place at a lower level, the objective was to know whether Israel had relinquished its intransigence toward the Arab states, and particularly toward the Palestinian people.

Replying to a question on the USSR stand toward the PLO, (Krichenko) said: We are concerned about the split threatening the PLO now. We are exerting efforts to save the PLO from these threats. We are still dealing with the PLO as an indivisible whole and not as fragmented factions.

Regarding the fierce attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut, (Kirchenko) said that since the first day the USSR held contacts with the parties involved in order to stop the bloodshed in Beirut.

Concluding his speech, (Krichenko) urged Arab states to adopt a unified stand so as to hold an international conference discussing the Middle East crisis. He also called for further cooperation in this regard between Arab states and the USSR.

Amal Naffa', member of the Administrative Committee of the Jordanian-USSR Friendship Society, then spoke and described the USSR initiative as being the essence of efforts of international legitimacy represented by the UN and the UN Security Council resolutions. He also referred to points of agreement between the USSR initiative and the Arab stand in the Baghdad and Fes summits.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad To Meet in Damascus

NC071438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A new summit meeting will take place tomorrow between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus. Observers attach great importance to this meeting, which follows extremely important developments in Lebanon. It will take place within the framework of efforts to strengthen Lebanese-Syrian relations, to place issues in their correct perspective, and to accelerate the process of national dialogue and reconciliation among the various parties in Lebanon.

Leave for Talks

NC080756 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0745 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Damascus aboard a private plane a short while ago. He is accompanied by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, several officials and a high-level news team. Ministers Birri and Junblatt are expected to leave for Damascus later today.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From King Fahd

NC071641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] President Al-Jumayyil received a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon. The message, delivered to him by Zafir al-Hasan, Lebanon's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, deals with recent Lebanese and Arab developments, emphasizing Saudi Arabia's firm position on the basic principles that guide its relations with Lebanon. Informed sources said that the message also stresses the kingdom's support for the legitimate Lebanese authority and institutions, and for all efforts to rally round them, while expressing support as well for any position upon which the Lebanese may agree in their efforts to emerge successfully from their crisis.

President Al-Jumayyil gave Ambassador Al-Hasan a message in reply to King Fahd, within the framework of the continuing consultations between Lebanon and the Kingdom.

On the occasion, Ambassador Al-Hasan briefed the president on the facilities provided by Saudi Arabia for Lebanese who wish to travel by land or air to the holy places on pilgrimage. Ambassador al-Hasan left Beirut this evening for Saudi Arabia. He had arrived in Beirut at 1300 today on urgent business.

Franjiyah Minimizes Importance of Hubayqah Meeting

NC071355 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] In his weekly news conference this morning, former President Sulayman Franjiyah said that the Ihdin meeting [with Lebanese Forces Chairman Elie Hubayqah] has been given much more significance than it deserves. It is considered a virtue to correct a mistake, thus proving good intentions.

Commenting on the Shtawrah conference statement's call to make Lebanon a single electoral constituency, Franjiyah said that he prefers regional elections. It is his opinion that the present situation in Lebanon does not permit large strides. Lebanese reconciliation must be achieved step by step.

Regarding the Casablanca Arab summit conference, which is being held this evening, Franjiyah said: Suspect plans currently are being devised at Lebanon's expense, plans which the summit is liable to endorse.

In his news conference Franjiyah also discussed the Lebanese National Resistance's sacrifices for the liberation of Lebanese soil.

ABC Director Shakib Humaydan Released by Gunmen

NC080516 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0455 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A spokesman for the ABC network has stated that Director Shakib Humaydan has been released. It should be recalled that Humaydan was kidnapped by gunmen early this week while on his way to Beirut Airport.

Casualties, Damage Cited in Israeli Air Raid

NC080538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0520 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] At 0710 today, a squadron of Israeli warplanes raided a PFLP-GC position in Ta'Nayil on Barr Ilyas road in central Al-Biqa'. According to our correspondent, two Israeli planes raided the Palestinian positions after breaking the sound barrier. A squadon, consisting of six warplanes, provided cover for the raiding jets. Grave losses were inflicted on nearby buildings when the planes broke the sound barrier. Immediately afterward, columns of smoke were seen billowing from the attacked positions. Ambulances and fire engines raced to the scene.

Eyewitnesses said that the Israeli planes released heat balloons to avoid the danger of missiles. Antiaircraft guns in Qabb Ilyas, Barr Ilyas, and Sa'd Nayil, engaged the raiding planes, which withdrew toward the western mountain and then to the south after carrying out the attacks.

We have just been informed that the air raid completely destroyed a 3-story building. Reports said that one person has been wounded. It is believed, however, that four others are still under the rubble.

4 Confirmed Dead

NC080732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Israeli raid against a PFLP-GC position in Ta'Nayil in Al-Biqa' has left the front's building completely destroyed and four people dead. The Israeli military spokesman has confirmed the raid, noting that the Israeli planes returned safely to base. The spokesman added that the pilots said they scored direct hits. Israeli fighter planes, meanwhile, flew over the capital and the south at 0945 today.

Israeli Forces To Partially Withdraw From Hasbayya

NC080605 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] According to information received from Hasbayya in the eastern sector, the Israeli occupation forces will partially withdraw from the district within the next 48 hours. The occupation forces have blocked the crossing points and roads leading to the area to avoid any national resistance operations that might be carried out during the withdrawal process.

Sidon Militiamen Fire at Israeli Vessel

NC071418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] At 1615 today, members of the Popular Liberation Army manning positions in Sidon took military action against an Israeli vessel that tried to approach the city's coast. Artillery and medium-caliber weapon fire was directed against the ship, forcing it to withdraw.

Gunmen Fire Rocket at Former Premier Salam's House

NC071448 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Gunmen in a speeding vehicle fired a rocket in the direction of former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's house in the Burj Abu Haydar-Al-Musaytibah area of West Beirut at 1510 today. The rocket hit a blue Volvo parked on the street leading to Salam's home. According to an unidentified person who telephoned the office of Tamam Salam [son of Sa'ib Salam] after the attack, this operation is a warning connected with Tamam Salam's recent statements. If Tamam Salam makes any further pronouncements on current political developments, the anonymous caller threatened, other measures will be carried out against him.

Security sources earlier had reported the detonation of an explosive device under a Peugeot 404 vehicle parked near the house of the former Prime Minister.

Tamam Salam had attacked the National Union Front on the eve of its establishment, describing it as just a new copy of the defunct National Movement with all its negative points and failures. He also referred to it as a new formula to disguise a dominating and hegemonic role over general political affairs.

Tamam Salam Responds

NC071517 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Commenting on the attack against former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's house today, Tamam Salam said: We are not accustomed to being frightened by agent bomb throwers, by their threats, or by their unethical methods. We will maintain our responsible positions toward our good people and voice our opinion freely, irrespective of the price. He added: It appears that democratic reform and the safeguarding of public liberties, which our opponents have advocated, are represented by this kind of cheap and cowardly action. We pray God to protect our country and its citizens against the intentions of evil people.

Voice of Lebanon has been contacted by an unidentified person claiming to belong to what is called the Al-Sadr Brigades. According to this person, it is this group that is responsible for today's attack against former Prime Minister Salam's house.

Flare-ups Occur in Several Beirut Areas

Calm Restored After Shelling

NC071817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A security source has reported that guarded calm has been restored on the contact lines in Beirut and the southern suburb following a sudden security setback, particularly in the southern suburb, where shells fell in residential areas on both sides of the lines. Calm was restored after the Security Arrangements Committee arranged a cease-fire at 2050 today.

Situation Deteriorates

NC071953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various heavy- and medium-caliber weapons have been continuing along the lines of Beirut's southern suburb despite two cease-fire decisions reached by the Security Arrangements Committee at 2050 and 2115, respectively. The Security Committee is currently undertaking contacts with the parties concerned to reach a third cease-fire and to restore calm.

The Al-Shiyah lines have also been the scene of fighting involving the use of various types of weapons. It has been reported that 81-, 82-, and 120-caliber shells, as well as straight trajectory shells, have fallen in residential areas both along the contact lines and far from them.

Clashes along the Al-Laylakah and Hayy al-Karamah lines intensified a short while ago. Straight trajectory weapons, RPG's, and 12.7mm antiaircraft guns are being used in the fighting.

Rockets Fired on Zahlah

NC080655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Approximately 12 rockets were fired in the direction of the Al-Mu'allaqah al-Shamaliyah area in Zahlah from (Al-Karak) between 2200 and 2230 tonight. Three children inside the Al-Bu'ayni family home were wounded and a number of houses sustained material damage. A rocket exploded over the gendarmerie roadblock at the entrance to Zahlah at 2240.

Junblatt Gunmen, Amal Clash

NC071700 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A clash involving the use of automatic weapons took place this afternoon between Amal troops and Junblatt's gunmen in the Al-Zaydaniyah area of West Beirut. Another 15-minute clash took place this evening in the area of Semiramis, near the old commercial center.

Informed security sources reported today that the Amal movement received additional consignments of Syrian weapons and ammunition yesterday and last night, including 82-mm and 120-mm mortars, T-54 tank shells, and antiaircraft guns.

2 Killed by Sniper Fire

NC072108 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The security situation along the lines in Beirut's southern suburb has been disrupted by scattered sniper fire since 2100 this evening. This follows a deterioration in the situation along these lines between 2000 and 2045. Shells fired by gunmen in West Beirut fell in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Two citizens were killed in this area tonight by sniper fire.

Shelling in Christian Areas

NC081107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] A number of artillery shells and rockets have hit the residential areas of Sannin, Al-Barid, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah since 1310 today. The area is now being subjected to sniper fire from gunmen in the southern suburb. Sniper fire is also reported on the Markets and Sodeco-Primo combat lines as well as the Bsaba-Al-Ma'rufiyah combat line on the mountain.

Amal Executive Committee Chairman Interviewed

NC070900 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 5-11 Aug pp 18-21

[Interview with Hasan Hashim, Amal movement Executive Committee chairman, by Nada Radwan "last week" — place not given]

[Text] [Radwan] Do you think the decisions reached during the Al-Mukhtarah conclave have put a final stop to the Amal-PSP clashes?

[Hashim] The Amal movement participants in the Al-Mukhtarah conclave have tried to consolidate the relationship between Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party in a serious manner that should limit all differences between the two parties. We have a genuine hope that our endeavor will end all differences.

[Radwan] How do you evaluate the implementation of the West Beirut security plan? Does it mean that no more sectarian conflicts will erupt in Beirut and outside it?

[Hashim] I would like to make it clear that the West Beirut security plan complied with the will of all the Lebanese living in West Beirut, and was unanimously agreed upon by all the West Beirut leaderships. These factors, coupled with Syria's support of the plan and the presence of Syrian observers in West Beirut, make this security plan much more serious than any previous ones. However, we still cannot say for sure that the Israeli intrigues are over.

Geographically speaking, West Beirut is of the utmost importance to the political situation in Lebanon, since the success of the security plan there means that it can be implemented in East Beirut, and once the capital is united, unity of the country, or the preservation of this unity, will be greatly facilitated.

But efforts are being made to thwart this plan and prevent the return to normality in Greater Beirut, since such a thing would be embarrassing both to Israel and to its agents in Lebanon.

This clash (between those who seek to restore normality and their opponents) may take various aspects. The conflict is mostly described as sectarian, but essentially it is of a political nature.

[Radwan] Sidon MP Nazih Al-Bizri recently told *MONDAY MORNING* the Palestinians in Sidon are receiving money and weapons from Yasir 'Arafat, and political observers expect a battle to erupt in Sidon. Should this happen, will Amal participate in the battle?

[Hashim] We must first talk of the transfer of the battle to Sidon which, during the Israeli invasion, played a major role in the level of national resistance and cohesion of ranks. Hence the attempt to transfer the conflict to Sidon, after all efforts at provoking it in West Beirut were thwarted by the security plan that confirmed that Beirut must remain in the hands of the Lebanese. After a truce was declared in West Beirut, "they" had no choice but to transfer the conflict to Sidon.

As to the internal situation in Sidon, I have felt throughout my numerous visits to the city and my meetings with its leaders that the conflict has not succeeded and will not succeed, especially as the Sidon leaders have a political decision for Sidon that differs from that in Beirut.

Yet, despite this reassuring fact, we cannot say that the attempts to transfer the battle to Sidon have stopped.

Concerning Amal's participation or non-participation in a battle, all we can say is that an excellent relationship prevails between the people of Sidon and Amal, and that the south begins at the Al-Awwali.

[Radwan] In other words, should there be a battle, you will take part in it?

[Hashim] We are now working on preventing a battle. But should it erupt, we cannot let the Sidon leaders down, although I repeat that we are confident no battle will happen. A battle may, however, erupt that has some other aspect, an Israeli aspect for example, especially as Israel is daily patrolling the coast near Sidon with its gunboats, and trying to provoke strife inside the city. Therefore, we believe that should a battle erupt, it will be against Israel and its agents.

[Radwan] Supposing a battle should erupt, will the PSP side with Amal in Sidon?

[Hashim] I cannot predict such things. You should ask the PSP about that.

[Radwan] It is said that should a battle erupt in Sidon, SLA commander Antoine Lahd will seize the occasion of the various factions being engaged there to open a front further south and gain control of the largest possible region. What is your comment?

[Hashim] Lahd will certainly try to regain some of the lands he has lost, but it is also clear that before the Israeli withdrawal, when Israel was side-by-side with Lahd, he still couldn't maintain his control in the area and lost many positions, because the south can never tolerate any foreign body, though this body may have a Lebanese disguise. In this sense, it is clear that Lahd cannot win any new positions.

Moreover, measures that have a political rather than a military aspect are being taken in the south, where the Israeli occupation is now confined to two regions — the border strip and Jazzin. Israel, through the presence of Lahd in these two regions, is trying to secure this card in the regional power struggle.

Despite all this, we still consider that Jazzin, once Lahd's militia withdraws from it, will play an important role on the level of national unity.

Efforts are still being made to let the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL deploy in Jazzin and the border strip, and we in Amal insist on the implementation of UN Resolution 425.

[Radwan] Do you think the Lebanese Army is qualified to restore normality in Jazzin?

[Hashim] If Lahd withdraws from Jazzin, and if there is a genuine accord between the various factions, this accord will represent the best security guarantee. The number of troops is irrelevant; all we need is accord among the Lebanese.

[Radwan] Phalangist Party officials have rejected the Al-Mukhtarah conclave decisions on the grounds that they are unilateral. Does this mean there can be no political dialogue between the two camps?

[Hashim] Quite the opposite. Dialogue remains our only means of expression after ten years of fighting have failed to yield any positive results. We now have no choice but that of dialogue to reach a solution. However, it is most unfortunate that every time a peace initiative is suggested, various obstacles arise. But I repeat: we have no choice but that of achieving dialogue, since a military solution is impossible.

[Radwan] Does Amal support the constitutional and administrative changes suggested by Shayh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din?

[Hashim] It is still too early to judge, since the details of any solution must be agreed upon by everyone. Every Lebanese leader has the right to suggest a plan for a solution, but that doesn't mean his plan constitutes an end to the crisis. Each clause, each item of a plan must be agreed upon by everyone if a solution is to be achieved. Right now, more than four of five peace plans are suggested. Consequently, a dialogue is necessary to agree on which plan should be adopted.

Amal favors a quick inter-Lebanese accord that would allow Lebanon to play its role on the regional level. In this sense, we favor a dialogue, which should, however, be based on the fact that Lebanon is for all the Lebanese.

[Radwan] How would you describe the Islamic meeting currently being held at the Bristol Hotel, and what is the occasion for convening it?

[Hashim] In addition to the Shi'ites, delegations from Tripoli, Sidon, and Saudi Arabia are participating in this meeting. No resolutions have been adopted until now, so it would be impossible to judge the meeting yet. However, I believe it is a meeting of intellectuals to discuss the issue of pilgrimage.

[Radwan] How would you comment on the hit-and-run attacks that still take place in West Beirut?

[Hashim] After these long years of war, it is obvious that negative developments still prevail, and though 10,000 people may be calling for peace, if only two want an escalation in the security situation, they will succeed in doing so.

Moreover, the attacks on the Sixth Brigade, which is an integral part of the Lebanese Army, reveal a wish to partition Lebanon.

[Radwan] It is said you will be the only one running against Minister Nabih Birri for the Amal leadership when elections are held. What is your response?

[Hashim] At the Amal movement general council, every participant is his own master and has thus the right to express his opinion, thanks to the democracy that characterizes the party. In this sense, all participants can compete against Birri for the leadership of Amal.

[Radwan] Birri attacks the regime, yet President Al-Jumayyil is constantly contacting him. How do you explain this?

[Hashim] Minister Birri is still a member of the National Unity Government, and contacts between president and minister are only natural. Contacts between the president and a minister do not necessarily mean an agreement, just as the lack of contacts does not mean opposition. Democracy means facing someone with the truth.

[Radwan] When do you expect Israel to really withdraw from Lebanon?

[Hashim] A simple observation of the Israeli policy in any region shows that Israel does not easily withdraw from any land it has invaded. A clear example of this is its continuing presence in the Egyptian region of Tabah, which is no more than one square kilometer. When Israel had no choice but to withdraw from Egypt, it still insisted on keeping this one square kilometer, not because it has any value for it, but simply because it represents a political gate into Egypt.

Israel believes that Egypt will suspend the bilateral relations when it recovers Tabah. And the same applies to the border strip in south Lebanon, which Israel will only evacuate if resistance attacks continue to a point where it will be intolerable to continue the occupation.

Hence the need for official political support for the national resistance, because if the Israelis feel that the resistance is weakening, or that it does not enjoy full support, they will continue their occupation of the border strip and may even try to regain control of some of the land they have evacuated. Consequently, official support of the national resistance is essential if Israel is to withdraw from Lebanon and UN Resolution 425 is to be implemented.

[Radwan] When do you suppose Israel will release the prisoners it still detains in 'Atlit?

[Hashim] Israel also has its own policy on this issue, and we cannot say if it will release these prisoners or not. Israel was perfectly aware that it was violating the Geneva Convention when it transfered these prisoners, yet it insists on the contrary and is keeping these prisoners as a political card.

[Radwan] Why is the TWA plane hijacked in June still on the tarmac at Beirut airport?

[Hashim] I can see no justification for its staying here, especially as the whole hijack operation is over. Moreover, despite the fact that the U.S. did not keep its word when it promised to arrange for the release of the 'Atlit prisoners, yet the fact remains that we have invited a flight crew to come and retrieve the TWA plane. But they still claim they are afraid to come.

Junblatt Addresses PSP Army Anniversary

NC072050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Speech by Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader, at a ceremony marking the 9th anniversary of the establishment of the Popular Liberation Army, the Martyr Kamal Junblatt Forces, on 7 August; place not given — recorded]

[Text] Soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the Popular Liberation Army, dignified audience: Kamal Junblatt's decision to establish this army was a historic one. His intention was to safeguard the national existence and the progressive forces' mission in Lebanon. He formulated this army under the most difficult domestic, Arab, and international circumstances.

Kamal Junblatt seems to have forseen the future. The Popular Liberation Army has safeugarded the progressive forces' ideology, as well as national existence on the mountain and in Lebanon. Following the 1982 defeat, this army liberated the mountain from crusaders and reactionaries of various sects.

I wish the great leader were with us today. He would then see the achievements attained by his soldiers in organization, armament, and training. Fate, however, willed his death. Although he is absent from us in body, he will remain with us in spirit. [Applause]

Comrades, we have fought and will continue to fight to consolidate the national and Arab line in Lebanon. We have fought under the most difficult circumstances. I should say, rather, that you have fought under the most difficult circumstances when this mountain was surrounded and when Israel entered and (?helped) the various reactionary groups, both Phalangist and non-Phalangist. At the time, we in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leadership and in the Popular Liberation Army were concerned with keeping our ranks unified. We met with certain people with whom we had to meet in order to unify our ranks. However, we did not and will not fight only for such unification. We have fought and will fight in order to unify the ranks on a national and progressive basis and to mold this society in the crucible of the PSP and the Popular Liberation Army from Hasbayya to Rashyya, Al-Shuf, Al-Matn, and 'Alayh. [Applause]

Since we have always been eager to maintain the unity of national ranks on the mountain, in western Al-Biqa', and everywhere, we tell all those who are new to the Lebanese policy and all those hiding in dens who are tools of internal and external parties, that we — the soldiers, NCO's, officers, and fighters of the Popular Liberation Army — will not allow [words indistinct] agents to benefit from or to take victory away from our martyrs' blood. [Applause]

We warn these people not to play with fire. Yes, we support unifying ranks, but on the basis of independent, progressive, national decisionmaking and consistent with the national and progressive Arab course. We are not for unifying ranks just for the sake of unification. We want a just future through the PSP and its proud and valiant Popular Liberation Army. We refuse to turn back to tribalism and division, which you all know and which we will not repeat. We will strike with an iron fist at anyone who tries to tamper with the national ranks or who takes advantage and claims that he safeguards the unity of the ranks.

We fought and were martyred and we will continue to fight — and be martyred — against enemies at home and abroad. The battle is long, very long. We have regained part of our land. We have regained the mountain, or rather part of the mountain; we have regained the Iqlim [Al-Kharrub]; we have regained Sidon; we have regained the south; we have regained the southern suburb of Beirut; and we have regained Beirut. However, the battle is long, very long. We do not seek war for the sake of war. But we now see that the army of the enemy, the army of isolation, has reunited and has formulated principles that are outwardly sweet but inwardly evil, very evil.

We will not be afraid. In the past we were a minority. We were only a handful of men when we were surrounded here on the mountain, but we fought with what little we had. We fought and we triumphed. We defeated the Phalangists; we defeated the Lebanese Army; and we defeated all enemies at home and abroad. As we celebrate this anniversary today, we do so in honor of the martyrs who fell in order that we might survive and cross the bridge of dignity, the bridge of life, to a better future — a progressive, socialist, Arab future. [Applause]

We established a new front yesterday — the National Union Front. It embraces the broadest spectrum of the elite patriotic personalities and parties. We proposed general principles. We proposed a draft solution; but we did not propose a draft for reconciliation or dialogue. There is a great difference between a solution based on a progressive and nationalist foundation in Lebanon and a dialogue. We entered the labyrinth of dialogue when the auspicious government — the so-called national unity government — was formed. We entered into a settlement with a person who killed and robbed the people, who destroyed and burned the mountain, who destroyed and burned the southern suburb of Beirut, who destroyed and burned Ra's al-Nab', who kidnapped thousands because of their [religious or sectarian] affiliation, who destroyed and burned Sidon, who surrounded and burned the Iqlim al-Kharrub, who brought in the Israeli enemy and the NATO forces, and who submitted to the people's wish only after this struggling people in the mountain, in the Iqlim, in the suburb, in Ra's al-Nab', in Sidon, and in the south had paid a dear price and liberated their land, thus forcing that tyrant to submit.

What is the difference between this tyrant and another tyrant? They are all the same in their subservience, their crime, their looting, their selling of the people's blood, and their link with Israeli and Western imperialism. For this reason, we will continue to carry our arms. We will increase our armament and training. We will turn every individual — every woman, youth, and old person — into a soldier of the Popular Liberation Army [applause]. We will do this to preserve our existence and to defeat the enemies' scheme. We will continue until we raise the flag — the socialist flag, the progressive flag, the Arab flag, the flag of the Liberation Army — over every area, over every corner, over every village, and everywhere in Lebanon. [Applause]

As I have stated recently, from now on we will not recognize the national anthem. This anthem is an imperialist invention [applause]. From now on, we will not recognize but we will tear up and burn Lebanese flags. I say this and I bear responsibility for what I am saying. [Applause] We will only sing together the army's anthem, the Popular Liberation Army, and the new anthem of the Progressive Socialist Party. We have derived this anthem from a singer who is well known to you. He is [first name indistinct] Khalifah, and the words were written by the struggler poet Khalil Hawi. [Words indistinct] which you will hear soon. They are simple but expressive words. [Passage indistinct] Peace be upon you. [The anthem is then played]

Palestinian Cadres Join Dissident Fatah Group

NC071740 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A new patriotic step was taken today in the Palestinian camps near Beirut in the process of unifying the Palestinian fighters in opposition to those who plot against or seek personal advantage from the Palestinian issue. A news conference was held in the Shatila camp at 1200 today at which it was announced that Fatah cadres and leaders in Beirut have joined the Fatah Uprising [anti-'Arafat dissengaging group in PLO].

Several cables were sent to the provisional Fatah movement by the cadres and commanders of the Shatila, Sabra, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, expressing fealty to the Fatah provisional command as the legitimate leaders of the Fatah movement. The news conference was held under the following slogan: The fighting guns of Fatah are unified in confronting Yasir 'Arafat's traitorous course.

Radical Sidon Muslims Training in Syria

NC071718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Security information has revealed that hundreds of men from radical Muslim organizations in Sidon have recently been transferred to the Syrian capital. They have been distributd among a number of training camps, supervised by Syrian officers.

It has also been learned that a delegation representing the commands of these organizations is currently visiting Damascus with a view to organizing a compulsory conscription campaign in the Sidon area and to securing the necessary military equipment, uniforms, and money.

Summit Talks With Lebanon Begin in Damascus

JN081027 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1100 today. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who received him at the airport. Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami is accompanying the Lebanese president. Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and the Lebanese president began at the Presidential Palace at 1130. They were attended on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; and on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Radio Reports Reactions to 'Suspect Summit'

JN080621 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — A few hours before the convocation of the Casablanca summit, the United States has reiterated its blessings of this summit seeking to peddle the capitulationist trend through direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has said that he hopes that the summit conference would adopt a resolution encouraging the Jordanian regime's capitulationist efforts.

Zionist enemy reports mention that Murphy is optimistic about the imminent initiation of dialogue between him and the joint Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation in Amman following the conclusion of the summit conference.

At the same time, Arab nationalist forces continue to denounce the expected results of this suspect summit. They stressed that this summit seeks to officially support the treasonous Amman agreement that aims to liquidate the Palestinian cause, to return the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold, and to support Saddam Husayn's regime in its war against the Iranian revolution.

These forces issued a warning to the parties of the Casablanca summit and announced that the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular would not abide by any resolutions the conferees adopt in view of the illegitimacy of this summit and its efforts against Arab interests.

The Arab nationalist forces called on Arab nationalist regimes to adopt a daring stand and to submit a comprehensive program for confronting this Zionist-imperialist scheme.

AL-BA'TH on Lebanese National Union Front

JN070817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Shtawrah meeting, *AL-BA'TH* says: The establishment of the National Union Front and the adoption of a comprehensive program have confirmed a firmly established fact we in Syria have abided by since the beginning of the crisis. This fact is that Lebanon's problems can be settled only on national and pan-Arab bases, having nothing to do with sectarianism and the sensitivities it engenders. This front and its program will be an instrument of unification and a nucleus for an advanced national consensus.

We expect all the brothers in Lebanon to view the establishment of this front within its proper context, being established for the sake of Lebanon to entrench its unity — people and territory — and enable Lebanon to confront any party that seeks to harm the dignity of the homeland and the people.

We would not be exaggerating if we say that the program of this front can verily be considered a program of salvation and unity. From this premise, we believe that any response to this program will be considered as national action and a national and real participation in efforts to save the homeland from its tribulations, tribulations from which Lebanon may continue to suffer if the state of affairs remains as it is.

We realize that there are some differences of opinion among the parties to the dispute on certain issues. However, we are confident that most of the parties are working to save Lebanon from its ordeal. Of course, it is not impossible that the parties to the dispute may reach a solution, since there are many points of agreement. What is important is that dialogue has begun. Through democratic dialogue unaffected by past sensitivities, the interlocutors will undoubtedly reach agreement on several points that would be the suitable basis for establishing a strong Arab Lebanon that would contribute with other Arab countries in confronting the aggression concocted by our nation's enemies and their tools against the entire Arab homeland.

Chief of Staff Interviewed on Armed Forces Day

PM071527 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Interview with General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Chief of the Syrian General Staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, by *AL-BA'TH* correspondent in Damascus; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: Our people's masses today share with the Syrian Arab Army and Armed Forces their celebration marking the establishment of this Army. What is your comment on this occasion?

Answer: This year we celebrate the conclusion of four decades since the establishment of the Syrian Arab Army. That is, we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of this Army, which is an important occasion before which we pause. We are proud of our ideological Army and Armed Forces and the level of development, readiness, and preparedness they have reached to fight battles for the sake of our just causes.

Since its inception our Army has been the symbol of our people's will and a materialization of the ambitions and great hopes of our masses. During the past 40 years the Army has realized great achievements and fought honorable and heroic battles. It has developed from a nascent Army into a sophisticated fighting force, which the enemy has to reckon with a thousand times. This is thanks to the great care that the leader, President Hafiz al-Asad, has given to our Armed Forces and to his constant attention to their affairs, as a result of which the forces have developed in numbers and quality and have truly become the Arab nation's Army, qualified to maintain the strategic balance with the enemy.

Question: What are the dimensions of the national role our Armed Forces are playing in the confrontation with the enemies of the Arab nation?

Answer: The Syrian Arab Army, which has been established as the Arab nation's army, considers itself the servant of the Arab causes; being an ideological Army it does not view its cause from a narrow, regional angle. Rather, it has always been ready to play its vanguard national role and has always gone to support Arab rights anywhere.

The October liberation war was the peak of our Arab nation's national struggle in contemporary history, in which our Armed Forces scored a glorious victory against the Zionist enemy. They have fought major, historic battles, the like of which the world has not seen since World War II. Indeed, some of those battles exceeded the World War II battles in the ferocity of the clashes and in the number of forces and tanks confronting one another in a limited terrain.

Question: What stages of development and organization have our Armed Forces been through to reach the present high level of readiness?

Answer: Thanks to the leader, President Hafiz al-Asad's constant care, our Armed Forces have made great progress, particularly since the corrective movement. Despite the continuing battle with the enemy they have made giant strides in the field of organization and armament as well as in the combat and moral training of the fighting troops.

There have been changes and developments in the training program and training methods. We have put emphasis on the practical side and increased allocations for training with live ammunition several times over. We have also provided units up to and including the front lines facing the enemy with training auxiliaries and various mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment. We have also increased training and maneuvers and made efforts to ensure that they are carried out in conditions closely similar to those of a real battle, to the extent that the Syrian Arab Army's life has become one of continuous military maneuvers.

We have also had to fortify our front with the enemy against any possible aggression he might launch. If this fortification is to be calculated in terms of concrete, steel, command headquarters, shelters, trenches, arms placements, screens, and roads, it comes to thousands of tons of material and represents gigantic efforts and sweat by our soldiers, who have worked with heroism and extraordinary devotion.

Question: What is your evaluation of the October liberation war and our Armed Forces' achievements in it?

Answer: Put briefly, in that war the Arabs made a qualitative shift from defensive to offensive strategy. What happened later between Israel and Al-Sadat was an attempt to change the nature of the conflict, which had reached the level of strategic offensive, into one of internal disputes by introducing a kind of peace that would ensure Israel's opportunity to exist and to continue as well as for its forces to keep the upper hand and continue to constitute a threat.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Arab Army today we are very proud of the achievements realized by our Armed Forces on the field of battle and in construction. We declare that we shall continue the march under the leader President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and brave leadership in order to confront the aggression plans and the confrontation battles. Our motto is: martyrdom or victory.

Damascus Reports Whitehead's Talks in Israel

JN080709 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Zionist entity — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead discussed with Zionist officials yesterday the situation in the Middle East in light of the U.S. and Zionist schemes to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Following his talks, U.S. officials explained that the Jordanian regime is serious in pursuing the peace initiative, but that it is waiting for a U.S. reply to the list of Palestinian delegates who have been nominated to participate in the talks with the United States and later with the Zionist enemy. Before leaving for the Zionist entity, Whitehead held talks with the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes.

Air Defenses Confront Israeli Planes in Ta'nayil

JN080830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0815 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] In Damascus, a military spokesman has stated the following: At 0710 today, Thursday, a squadron of enemy planes strafed some residential buildings in Ta'nayil [in Lebanon]. Our air defenses in the area confronted them and forced them to withdraw. The strafing caused heavy damage to some of the buildings. Two civilians, including an old woman, were injured.

Air Force Attacks 'Terrorist' Targets in Lebanon

TA080605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, Israeli Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base near the town of Barr Ilyas in Al-Biqa'. All our planes returned safely. The pilots reported accurate hits on the targets. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The base attacked belonged to the PFLP-GC organization, headed by Ahmad Jibril. It included a high-rise building. The Christian radio station, the Voice of Lebanon, has reported that four people were killed in the attack.

Deportation Order Issued Against 'Terrorist'

TA080416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The commander of the Central Command has signed an order to deport Halil 'Ali Abu Ziyad of Al-Zahiriyah from Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this is the first deportation order against an inhabitant of the territories in 5 years. About 6 months ago, a terrorist from Gaza was deported, but the reason given for his deportation was that he was not an inhabitant of the area.

The reasons quoted in the deportation order say that Halil 'Ali Abu Ziyad is a senior leader of the Fatah organization in Judaea and Samaria who engaged in terrorist and subversive activities for a long time and maintained contacts with Fatah activists inside and outside the territories. He was detained last night and notified of the intention to deport him and his right to appeal the deportation order. Our correspondent notes that about 15 years ago Abu Ziyad was sentenced to 10 years in prison for terrorist activities. Several confinement orders were issued against him after his release. However, sources in the defense establishment noted that he did not abandon his activities.

Nine Terrorists Appeal

TA071909 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Another nine terrorists who were released as part of the prisoner exchange have appealed to the High Court of Justice against the authorities' decision to deport them from Israel. Yesterday, the High Court of Justice ruled that the terrorist who had been released, 'Abd al-Majid Radad, will not be expelled for the next 45 days.

Rabin Comments on Deportation

TA080541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0442 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by anchorman Shalom Qital — live, over the telephone]

[Text] [Qital] This morning we heard about the first deportation in 5 years, issued against Halil 'Ali Abu Ziyad of Al-Zahiriyah near Jerusalem. What do you want by using this measure?

[Rabin] One should not relate to just one measure, but to the context as a whole. First of all, we have been through a period in which there were numerous terrorist incidents. Moreover, 10 Jews have been brutally murdered since 1 January 1985, compared to 5 people during the same period last year. Although the number of disturbances, stonethrowing incidents, riots, and demonstrations has dropped, what has been worrying us is the fact that most attacks in the last 12 to 15 months were perpetrated by local groups. Therefore, we must come up with a comprehensive answer to the possibility that we might be faced here with a new process or trend, although I basically believe that this is another wave of terrorism similar to the ones we have experienced in the last 18 years.

[Qital] You speak about the context as a whole, including administrative orders, the closure of a newspaper and a university — all the measures adopted in the past week. Is this not too concentrated? Are you not firing all your guns at the same time?

[Rabin] I will explain: The problem must be tackled in its entirety. Our basic concept is divided into three planes of actions: First, against active terrorists, in which case we usually use special measures which include gathering information about them,-and capturing and punishing them; second, against those who instigate terror and who encourage terrorist actions through their words and deeds, although they do not necessarily take part in these activities, against these we intend to use all the legal measures at hand, including administrative detentions and deportations; third, ensuring that public law and order is maintained by everybody, but first and foremost by a manifest presence of the security forces in the sensitive areas, by closing institutions, and so forth. At the same time, I would like to point out that it is our intention to make it clear to the Arab population of the territories that those who live in peace and those who do not lend a hand to terrorist activities will be able to live their lives, make progress, and do what we all hope will be done in the territories to uphold coexistence.

[Qital] Mr Rabin, at the beginning of this newsreel we heard reports of some quite unsympathetic U.S. reactions, not about the question of the deportations since there has yet not been any time to react, but about the administrative orders and measures. How do you cope with this U.S. criticism?

[Rabin] First of all, dealing with anti-Israeli terrorism is Israel's problem. Israel is an independent country which acts according to its own considerations. I do not think there are many countries in the world at present which have to deal with terror but continue to adopt measures subject to legal control, as Israel does.

[Qital] After dealing with outside criticism, I would like you to comment about criticism from within. Minister Ari'el Sharon last night stated that Israel should make any political peace negotiations with Jordan dependent on the removal of the terrorist headquarters from Jordan. Do you accept such a condition?

[Rabin] Not at all. I believe that just as in fighting terrorism in the areas under our control, we should — to the extent possible — distinguish between the vast majority of the population, regardless of its political views, that does not participate and does not lend a hand to terrorist activities, and those hundreds or thousands of people who participate in terrorist activities. The political process, if such a process exists, must be exhausted to the end. It is clear to me that there is no country among our neighbors, except for Egypt, with which it is possible or with which we stand a chance of attaining peace, other than Jordan.

At the same time, there is no doubt in my mind that the fact that the headquarters of the terrorist organizations — first and foremost, that of Fatah — which left Lebanon almost unscathed and arrived in Amman certainly poses a problem which must be dealt with. I have no doubt that as far as the PLO is concerned, Amman is 100 times better than Beirut. In Amman, the PLO has returned to the midst of the Palestinian population, which was not the case when it was in Lebanon. There is no doubt that the danger posed by the terrorist headquarters in Amman is far greater than that posed by their headquarters in Beirut. King Husayn must be seriously warned by Israel. However, I have the feeling that those who did not at all wish for the political process probably feel better and use the presence of the terrorist headquarters in Amman as an excuse not to go through the political process.

[Qital] Mr Defense Minister, I thank you very much for this interview — the first comment and interview following the first deportation from Judaea and Samaria in a long time. Thank you very much.

[Rabin] Thank you.

Rabin Says IDF Presence in S. Lebanon at 'Minimum'

TA071138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has denied that the death of two Israeli soldiers in the security zone on Monday reflects a larger Israeli presence in Lebanon than announced. The defense minister was speaking to Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin Rabin recording] Not at all. I believe that we have reduced our presence in Lebanon to a minimum, consisting mainly of liaison with the southern Lebanese army. Those two soldiers who got killed in Lebanon the night before the last one were part of a unit that normally and is basically stationed in Israel and carries out night operations in the security zone or day operations — patrolling, ambushing — but they are not stationed in Lebanon at all. [End recording]

Shamir Warns U.S. Against Joint Delegation Talks

TA081141 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1115 GMT 8 Aug 85

["Following is the Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Aug (ITIM) — "We take a serious and concerned view of the growing terrorist presence in Jordan. Israel — which has great experience in fighting terrorism — is closely following this process and its ramifications." These remarks were made by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during a ceremony awarding him honorary citizenship in the town of Hazor. Shamir added: "Jordan knows very well that Israel can protect and defend itself. We believe that this development poses a serious danger to Jordan itself. We see no link between this development and the words of peace occasionally voiced by King Husayn. We invited Husayn to hold direct peace negotiations with us, without any preconditions, but he did not answer our invitation. Instead we heard of his agreement with the terrorists, and this is contrary to peace. Today we were informed that the chairman of the PNC announced there will never be direct negotiations with Israel. We do not know where our American friends stand on this issue. We hear from them that they are inclined to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in order to bring about direct negotiations. It seems as though the Americans do not want to hear what is said by the candidates for participation in these negotiations. These candidates say they do not want and do not intend to have direct negotiations. I ask myself how talks between the United States and the joint delegation can bring about direct negotiations. In the last few days we warned the Americans not to get caught in this trap and not to enter these talks, whose only purpose is to obtain U.S. recognition of the PLO."

Sharon: Peace With Jordan Depends on PLO Removal

TA080654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has come up with another proposal. He believes that Israel should make any political negotiations on peace with Jordan conditional on the removal of terrorist headquarters from Jordan. Minister Sharon was addressing Herut activists in northern Tel Aviv last night. Our correspondent Alex Talmor reports on Sharon's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Talmor] Minister Sharon believes that Israel should demand that Husayn take firm action against political and military terrorist headquarters. According to him, this is a sine qua non to any negotiations that must be posed to the Jordanian king. He simply must go ahead with what he is doing today against PLO men and terrorists, not only along the border but also in Amman and elsewhere in Jordan, wherever the terrorists are currently encountered — this is what we must demand. We should make it clear that otherwise there will be no political negotiations.

[Talmor] No political negotiations with Jordan if King Husayn does not take firm action against the terrorist headquarters. This was the demand made by Minister Sharon who said that he is the only one who is currently raising such a demand. He noted that Israel should also take military measures.

[Sharon] I know that many people were deeply shocked when I said that we should cause damage to [lifgo'a] the terrorist headquarters in Amman, but I am still saying this. Incidentally, I never said that they should be bombed [lehaftzitz]. I hope we will not reach that stage. If they are damaged today, there will be no need to bomb them.

[Talmor] Ari'el Sharon did not elaborate which military measures, other than bombing, he is talking about. At the beginning of his remarks yesterday, he referred to the disturbances at the meeting of the Herut Central Committee. According to him, the disturbances do not denote a rift in the Herut Movement, although the operations of the organization and information departments should be reformed. Minister Sharon believes that despite the disorders within the party, it still has a future ahead of it.

[Sharon] In my opinion, events and affairs in the State of Israel will be determined at Mezudat Ze'ev [Herut headquarters] rather than at 110 Hayarqon Street [Labor Party headquarters in Tel Aviv]. [End recording]

Bar-Lev: Jordan Asked To Remove PLO Bases

TA080953 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0944 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev today disclosed that Israel has appealed to Jordan both through public and other channels and demanded that it remove the terrorist headquarters from its territory. Nevertheless, Bar-Lev said these headquarters have not been designated targets for military action. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz points out that Minister Bar-Lev made these remarks during a tour of the Jordan River bridges.

The police minister added that the policy of deportations would continue if necessary. In his opinion, this policy has an impact and will lead to tranquility in the territories.

Peres Tells U.S. Senators Husayn Wants Peace

TA081317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres believes Husayn sincerely seeks peace with Israel. He is making a mistake, however, in improving his relations with Yasir 'Arafat. Shim'on Peres made these remarks to U.S. Senators Jesse Helms and Chic Hecht, whom he met in his office in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports the prime minister told the two U.S. Senators Israel is willing to enter direct negotiations with Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

Peres Prefers Finance Minister Post After Rotation

TA071013 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
7 Aug 85 pp 1, 10

[Report by Orly Azulay-Katz]

[Text] In recent internal consultations of the top echelon of the Labor Party, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres raised a proposal that surprised his listeners. "If the rotation ultimately takes place, I will ask Shamir to appoint me finance minister rather than foreign minister," Peres said.

On the same occasion, the prime minister said that as finance minister he would not fail in his role because the sound economic situation which will follow the rotation would allow him, in his capacity as finance minister, to deal with the economic growth process and score achievements.

Another reason Peres wants the job is that, in his opinion, it would be better to have an Alignment finance minister before the next elections, to prevent money wasting on the eve of the elections by a Likud finance minister.

Peres mentioned his idea several times and noted that it would not be a problem to implement it because Yitzhaq Moda'i once wanted to be foreign minister and would not object to changing places if asked.

Nevertheless, Labor Party officials believe it will be hard to carry out Peres' idea if the rotation does take place. The agreement between Peres and Shamir on the establishment of the national unity government is personal and applies specifically to Peres and Shamir. The agreement stipulates that ministers will not be substituted upon the implementation of the rotation.

Whitehead Meets, Talks With Rabin, Peres, Shamir

Rabin on Jordan-PLO Rapprochement

TA080930 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur, 'Aqiva Eldar, and Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] "King Husayn made a grave error when he allowed the PLO to return to Jordan." This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in a meeting yesterday at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv.

Minister Rabin analyzed the situation in the Middle East for the U.S. guest. He stressed the change which has taken place in recent years, whereby Syria has taken Egypt's place as the isolated country in the region.

The defense minister also analyzed the rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO, claiming that 'Arafat understood that he could not continue to survive without approaching Israel in some way. Nevertheless, Rabin believes that Husayn can now take a risk and join negotiations with Israel, without 'Arafat. Israel, in any event, will not be prepared to talk with 'Arafat. The defense minister stressed that Israel is greatly concerned about the Jordanian-PLO move, which is aimed at attaining U.S. legitimization of the PLO.

John Whitehead, who arrived in Israel following his visits to Egypt and Jordan, told the defense minister that during his meeting with Husayn, the Jordanian monarch made it clear that the list of Palestinian dignitaries which had been presented to the Americans was final. Husayn told Whitehead that when the list is accepted and approved, the PLO will recognize Israel and will stop using terror. Whitehead emphasized that, in his opinion, the PLO has become more conservative and has moved away from radical elements.

King Husayn remarked to the U.S. deputy secretary of state that following the meeting between the United States and the Palestinian delegation, 'Arafat would change his stand and recognize UN Resolution 242.

Whitehead told Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday that he appreciates the courage exhibited by the Israeli Government and the finance minister in taking upon themselves such a comprehensive and far-reaching economic program.

Rabin Opposes Joint Delegation

TA071940 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Announcement by the Defense Ministry Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 7 Aug (ITIM) — "Israel takes a grave view of the current developments in the peace process," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said today during his meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead.

The minister also said that the development causes such great concern because of the possibility that the United States might hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian team composed on the basis of the list Jordan had submitted to the United States. Mr Rabin said that this process could result in the PLO being granted legitimacy in the United States, and this will block the road to peace.

The defense minister emphasized that Israel will not accept the PLO in negotiations.

The defense minister added that King Husayn had committed a grave error, in terms of terrorism, in allowing the PLO to return to Jordan. Terrorism, the minister emphasized, does not present a threat to Israel's existence, but it can be disconcerting and, as shown in the past, can result in the eruption of wide-scale hostile acts.

Peres, Shamir on Egypt, Jordan

TA071655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead has said that the composition of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation has not yet been fixed, but he noted that his impressions from visits to Cairo and Amman are that President Mubarak and King Husayn are interested in continuing to promote the peace process. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that the deputy U.S. secretary of state said this during a meeting with the prime minister. The prime minister told the guest that Israel is prepared to launch negotiations with Jordan forthwith, but will not agree to include the PLO mainly because it is continuing to carry out terrorist attacks. The prime minister also emphasized that Israel is interested in continuing to improve its ties with Egypt.

The guest then met with the vice prime minister. Minister Shamir expressed apprehension over the possibility that the talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO. Shamir also rejected Egypt's attempt to make the improvement of relations with Israel conditional upon the solution of the Tabah problem.

Peres, Shamir on Peace Process

TA071544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead today met Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in the framework of a fact-finding trip which he is conducting in the Middle East. Whitehead said that from his talks with King Husayn it transpires that the latter wants the peace process to continue, and he awaits the United States' answer concerning the list of Palestinian candidates he submitted. Whitehead said the United States was disappointed by the list, but he did not elaborate on the way in which it intends to react.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that both Peres and Shamir expressed concern about the possibility of the PLO's involvement in the peace process, and also about the expected preliminary meeting between Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Jerusalem Cites Whitehead on Indirect Economic Aid

TA071808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The U.S. deputy secretary of state has said that his country plans to grant further assistance to Israel in the future by way of purchasing Israeli-made goods and investing in Israel, rather than by providing Israel with direct economic aid. The deputy secretary, John Whitehead, said this during a meeting with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i.

Envoy Rosenne 'Astonishment' at U.S. Criticism

TA080442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Washington conferred with Richard Murphy last night and expressed astonishment at the criticism leveled by the U.S. Administration against Israel due to its decision to carry out deportations and administrative detentions in the territories. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne conferred with the U.S. deputy secretary of state under instructions from Jerusalem. Earlier, Rosenne met with the White House's legal adviser and explained to him Israel's legal problems in the territories.

Our correspondent points out that Israeli representatives in the United States have been trying to persuade the U.S. Administration that the measures decided upon by Israel do not contravene international law.

Nicaragua's Ortega Says Israel Trains, Arms Rebels
TA080628 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Yo'av Qarni in the Casa de Govierno in Managua; date not given]

[Text] Managua, Nicaragua — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has charged Israel with training and arming the right-wing rebels in his country. Commandant Ortega has said that his government has proof from intelligence sources that there are Israeli military personnel in the rebel bases in Honduras.

In an interview to *HA'ARETZ* in the "Casa de Govierno" (Government House) in Managua, President Ortega described Israel as an "obvious U.S. tool in Central America," adding that "using the means it had at its disposal, Washington forced Israel to fulfill this function in Honduras."

Ortega was referring to the 17,000 "counterrevolutionaries" (referred to in the shortened form as "contras"), who are fighting against his government with overt U.S. financing. Most of the contras operate from bases in Honduras; some from Costa Rica, and others from inside Nicaragua. The contras leave their mark in every corner of Nicaragua, and they are the ones who are bringing the country's economy to a complete standstill.

President Ortega, 39, dressed in a khaki uniform, speaks softly. He spoke for 70 minutes on a whole range of issues, with his country's relations with Israel only one of them. There was no doubt, however, that this one issue was the main point of the interview, which was the first Ortega has given after 2 weeks of silence.

Nicaragua severed diplomatic relations with Israel in August 1982, in the wake of the invasion of Lebanon. In the interview, Ortega allowed no place for error: The real background to the lack of bilateral relations is Israel's historical involvement with the Somoza family, which ruled Nicaragua for 45 years until the revolution in 1979. "You must take into account," Ortega said, "that the Israeli Government was a major partner in the United States' support for Somoza. I do not know to what extent the Israeli people supported its government's policies, but the fact is that Israel supplied Somoza with arms, and continued to do so even after the United States itself stopped. Even after our revolutionary victory, Israel did not learn its lesson and continued to support governments which serve U.S. interests in Central America, such as Honduras, for example. On this issue, one only needs to mention Ari'el Sharon's visit to Honduras in December 1982."

To the question as to whether Nicaragua has real proof of the extent to which Israel is supplying the contras with military assistance, Ortega replied: "We have intelligence reports which we cannot disclose. We also have statements made by defectors and POW's whom we have captured." Despite the confidential nature of the documents, Ortega promised to make at least some of them public, "so that the Israeli public can know what its government is up to." Alejandro (Bandania), the director general of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, made a similar promise in a separate interview.

Replying to another question, President Ortega also said: "We are not anti-Israel. We are members of the movement of nonaligned countries, and therefore we follow that movement's resolutions. These resolutions talk about the national rights of the Palestinians. We also think, however, that the Israeli nation has national rights and is entitled to its own country. We do not think it fair to give one nation rights at the expense of those of another nation."

Tension, Incidents Between UNIFIL, ASL Reported
TA071555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports there is tension between Irish and Nepalese soldiers in UNIFIL and soldiers of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] because ASL soldiers refuse to undergo checks in roadblocks manned by UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon. In the last 24 hours there were three incidents in which fire was exchanged between Nepalese soldiers and ASL soldiers. There were no casualities, and officers of both sides resolved the conflicts.

ASL Claims Syria Behind Latest Suicide Attacks
TA080743 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Sources at headquarters of the South Lebanon Army [SLA] claim that Syrian intelligence is trying to bring about the collapse of the SLA. They point out that suicide bombers are being sent from the Syrian-controlled al-Biqa' Valley against SLA targets.

However, a senior Israeli defence source played down suggestions that the Syrians were behind the attacks on the SLA.

Describing the situation as grave, the source noted that these attacks were nothing new. While some of them were the work of pro-Syrian Lebanese groups, the bulk of the attacks were initiated by the Shi'ite Amal organization, he said.

Amal had been the most prominent hostile organization prior to the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon. Now that the IDF had only a limited force in the security zone, the SLA drew most of the fire, he said.

Embassy in Cairo Denies Report on Spy Ring
TA071259 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1249 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Cairo has unequivocally denied a report which appeared this morning in an Egyptian opposition newspaper according to which an Israeli spy ring was recently uncovered in Egypt. According to the report appearing in the left-wing newspaper *AL-AHALI*, the Egyptian security services uncovered a spy ring headed by the Israeli military attache in

Cairo. The newspaper wrote that the Egyptian security services arrested all the members of the ring, which included several workers from the Israeli Embassy and the Israeli Academic Center in Cairo, a Swede living in Egypt, and three Egyptian citizens.

To repeat, the spokesman of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo denied the report immediately upon its publication. He said the whole story is false and nonsensical from begining to end. He added it was impossible that the Israeli military attache headed the spy ring because there is no military attache in the Israeli Embassy in Cairo.

UNRWA Closes Qalandiyah Polytechnic College

TA071902 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] UNRWA today closed the Qalandiyah Polytechnic College until further notice. This measure was taken to prevent an attempt by the student union to hold a large rally on the premises to protest against the moves to organize Jordan's supporters in Judaea and Samaria.

Fatah sympathizers have over the last few days continued their activity against the committee which has recently been appointed by Jordanian supporters, whose founders demand, among other things, an end to all political activity in the universities and trade unions.

Trade Balance Registers Continued Improvement

TA071139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Israel's trade balance continues to improve. During the first 7 months of this year, the deficit in the trade balance shrunk by 18 percent, compared to the second half of last year. Imports dropped by 6 percent, and exports remained stable. Our economics correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that a third of the deficit reduction is attributed to the reduced import of various types of fuel, because Israel is apparently continuing to reduce its stock. In addition, the import of consumer goods continues to drop, and during the first 7 months of 1985, there was a 9-percent reduction compared to the second half of 1984. The import of nonperishable goods decreased by 23 percent.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Comments on Relations With Egypt
GF071310 Doha QNA in Arabic 1244 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (QNA) — Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, said that Libya has not massed any troops on its border with Egypt and that it has not declared war on Egypt, for it does not have the necessary power to do so.

In an interview with a number of Arab newspapers and magazines, including the Egyptian opposition weekly paper *AL-AHALI*, which publishes the interview in its issue of today, Al-Qadhdhafi denied that Libya is preparing for terrorist operations inside Egypt or that it was responsible for the mining of the Red Sea with the aim of undermining shipping through the Suez Canal. He said: "we do not have the means to do so. If that was our objective we would have mined the Suez Canal itself."

Al-Qadhdhafi denied sending any messages to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He said that Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Dam — who was reported to have been conveying such messages as an envoy of Al-Qadhdhafi — is a junior officer who has no such authority, and that he visits Egypt as a private person to see some of his friends and not as an official envoy.

With regard to Libya's termination of the work permits of 100,000 Egyptians working in Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi said that this is because these Egyptians transfer hard currency to Egypt and, by doing so, are indirectly helping Israel. Al-Qadhdhafi said that the decision to end foreign labor in Egypt is a general decision and is not confined only to Egyptians.

Tripoli Protests U.S. Reconnaissance Flights
LD080703 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison last evening summoned the Italian Ambassador accredited to the Jamahiriyah, who was informed that an American long-range reconnaissance aircraft has been assigned the task of observing the Libyan shores. The aircraft developed technical trouble, which forced it to fly back to its base in Italy.

The bureau informed the ambassador that any aggression originating from Italy against the Jamahiriyah would be considered as an Italian aggression against Libya, and that the Jamahiriyah reserves the right to retaliate against the bases from which the American aircraft take off.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison underlined to the Italian ambassador that orders have actually been issued to intercept any raiding aircraft if such an incident is repeated. The bureau recalled Italy's previous assurances that its territory would not be used against the Jamahiriyah; this was when the question of the Comiso base was raised.

The bureau pointed out that what is now taking place indicates that the matter is not right and that America, whose aircraft observe the Libyan coast after taking off from Italy, is disregarding Italian interests. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison asked the Italian Ambassador to the Jamahiriyah to transmit this position to the Italian Government.

'Zionist-Egyptian-U.S.' Military Command Formed
NC080639 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The defeated Egyptian capital — Military correspondents watching the 'Falling Star' maneuvers said yesterday that a Zionist-Egyptian-U.S. military command has been formed under the supervision of U.S. officers. The correspondents noted that Egyptian Army officers participating in the maneuvers are forced to address their soldiers in English because English has been adopted as the sole main language during the maneuvers.

According to reliable reports from a European capital, a U.S. long-range reconnaissance plane has been given the task of watching the Libyan shores. The reports add that the plane developed a fault yesterday compelling it to return to its base in Italy.

According to other reports, the Egyptian Infantry 200-17 Division took up positions in Marsa Matruh yesterday. The reports add that the division was transferred from Alexandria to the Libyan border on sudden orders. This military measure poses many questions as to whether there is fear of a mutiny within the division or whether it reveals the Egyptian regime's intention to prepare for an aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From PDRY President
LD080803 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night received 'Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs, who conveyed to him an oral message from PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad concerning the current Arab situation. 'Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Cambodia's Khieu Sampham Ends Visit, Departs
AB071840 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Khieu Sampham, Democratic Kampuchea vice president in charge of foreign affairs, left our capital last night at the end of a 3-day friendly visit to our country. He was seen off by Abd elKader Ould Didih, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

During his stay, Khieu Sampham was received in audience by Colonel Maayouia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state. He also held a working session with our deputy foreign minister. He visited some (?installations) in our capital.

SUDAN

TMC Deputy Chairman Receives Libyan, U.S. Envoys

EA080947 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] General Taj al-Din Abdullah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], this morning received at the People's Palace Mr Jumah al-Fazzani, secretary of the People's Bureau of Brotherhood of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Khartoum, for the purpose of the continuing consultations between the two countries in the field of bilateral relations and ways of cementing and strengthening them.

Mr Jumah al-Fazzani explained in a statement after the meeting that they dealt with the development of Sudanese-Libyan relations in the fields of economics and culture. Discussions also took place on programing and laying down appropriate foundations for strengthening them.

Gen Taj al-Din also received his excellency the charge d'affaires of the United States Embassy in Khartoum who stressed, in a statement, that he briefed the deputy chairman of the Military Council on the United States' support, that had been previously announced, for the strong efforts being made to transport relief materials to western Sudan.

Daf'allah on Southern Conference, Numayri Extradition

GF071710 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Exclusive from Khartoum]

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has affirmed that all attempts made since the April uprising to open channels with John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, have failed. He said that John Garang and his group did not respond to these attempts. Al-Jazuli said: However, we have not stopped trying. We are trying to find channels to hold contacts.

Al-Jazuli spoke to *AL-KHALIJ* at the council of Ministers headquarters in Khartoum. He said that the transitional government is continuing its preparations for the conference on the southern problem and that a ministerial committee has been formed to act as a secretariat for the conference, the date of which has not been determined. Al-Jazuli admitted that Garang's non-participation in the conference will influence the southern problem. However, he said: The Sudanese people cannot stop their march for a person or a group of people regardless of how important this person or people are.

Al-Jazuli revealed that the Sudanese Government has submitted a request to the Egyptian Government through diplomatic channels regarding the extradition of Numayri to the Sudanese judiciary. He said: We are optimistic that Egypt will respond to the request. However, Egypt's rejection of the request cannot influence the level of the Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Radio SPLA: Committee on South 'Waste of Time'

EA080921 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A ministerial committee has been formed in Khartoum under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmad Madani, the minister of works, to try to convene a national conference to find a solution to the so-called problem of the southern Sudan.

Dr Ahmad Madani has already made a statement in which he said that he fully agreed with the Somali People's Liberation Army-Somali People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] position, which views the so-called problem of southern Sudan as the problem of all the country's regions — west, east, far north, and south.

According to news reports monitored here, Dr Madani is of the view that, despite the general consensus that no peace could be achieved in Sudan without the full participation of the SPLA, very few appreciated the magnitude and importance of what the SPLA-SPLM was saying. At the end of his statement, Dr Madani emphasized that he would see to it that the ministerial committee he heads would look at things not from the old perspectives but from that of the SPLA-SPLM.

Commenting on this statement, the official spokesman of the SPLA-SPLM released the following, saying, anybody who claims to be the government in Khartoum whether Siwar al-Dhahab, or anyone else who may succeed the present regime, must work together with the SPLA if genuine peace is to be realized in the Sudan. By acknowledging these vitally important facts, Dr Ahmad Madani has brought to light a new and more realistic trend in the thinking of Sudanese intellectuals, who must take their rightful place at the forefront of the struggle of the Sudanese masses.

The setting up by generals of military councils in Khartoum and then extending of invitations to the SPLA to negotiate what they erroneously perceive as a problem of the south is both a waste of time and lives. Although the statements of Dr Madani hardly leave anything to be desired, we believe that he has omitted, unintentionally though, that, in addition to the problem being the problem of all regions of the Sudan, there is also the equally important issue of the radical restructioning of the power of the central government in Khartoum. This is an indispensable prerequisite to the handing over of power to all the people of Sudan instead of concentrating it, as the case is, in the hands of a select few who regard themselves as the awlad al-balab [sons of the soil].

It is only through the devolution of authority by the central government to the people in the various regions of the Sudan that it will become possible to spare many people the humiliating experiences of such absurdities as the [word indistinct].

Again we agree with Dr Madani that the SPLA is willing to discuss the future of the country with political parties of all hues, the trade unionists, the professionals, the free officers organization, with whom we are already in full agreement, and indeed with all patriotic forces that have the real interest of a new united Sudan at heart. We are not ready to discuss anything with the gang of generals who only yesterday shared the same bed with Numayri and who feverishly competed among themselves in the oppression of the masses. These generals are the scum of our society.

That the door for discussions is wide open to the aforementioned groups and indeed to all patriotic forces of Sudan is very clearly stated in the speech of the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior delivered on the 26th and 27th of May 1985.

Defense Minister on Occupation of Jummayzah

JN071823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1754 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Aug (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has asserted that the People's Armed Forces adhere to the cease-fire announced by the Armed Forces expect in self-defense. He also asserted that no military campaign has been launched against John Garang's forces since the declaration of the cease-fire at the beginning of the new era except in self-defense.

Regarding the (?occupation) of Jummayzah in the Kordofan region, 'Uthman said in a statement to SUNA that an outlaw force blocked the Juba-Burr road and took defensive positions around the tourist village of Jummayzah. The force intercepted one of our administrative (?groups) travelling from Juba to Burr. This led to a clash in which our forces used its legitimate right of self-defense. Our forces will reopen the road to Burr to transport supplies and medical materials despite the possibility of new clashes in that region.

SPLA Denies Forces Suffered Heavy Casualties

EA071552 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Radio Juba, as is its habit, broadcast another lie yesterday when it reported baseless news. It said that the enemy's forces had killed more than 100 fighters in the SPLA forces and captured quantities of arms and guns. In a comment about this report, the official spokesman of the SPLA said that this lie by Radio Juba recalls the days of Numayri and Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and the fabricated reports of the killing of 400 and 600 fighters from the SPLA.

The official spokesman of the SPLA said that the last major battle that took place between the SPLA and the enemy's forces was on the 18th of last July, when the enemy's forces suffered heavy losses in lives and equipment such that the enemy's forces were forced to withdraw after a battle that lasted 9 hours.

The SPLA official spokesman continued that the SPLA forces had, since that day, begun to mount violent raids on the enemy's positions in Jummayzah, while they reassured the enemy's forces they would not attack if they remained in their camp in Mongalla.

The SPLA official spokesman concluded his statement, saying that the SPLA forces will abide by this stand in implementation of the orders issued by the SPLA High Command and that they are fully prepared to destroy any mobile targets and annihilate any mobile force. It is better for the enemy's forces to remain in their positions inside Mongalla and not to try to infiltrate and get out of them.

SPLA Radio Carries High Command Communique

EA071544 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army High Command has issued the following military communique:

In a major and final clash between SPLA forces in Fangak under the command of Major John Kulang with the enemy militia of bandit William Abdullah Chuol Deng, bandit William Abdullah Chuol Deng was killed and his force completely eliminated for good. Remnants of these bandits have been mopped up with the help of the local population.

The fighting took place on the 4th of August 1985 at a place called Lelo, only 1 mile from the enemy army garrison at (Phom) or New Fangak. The garrison did not intervene and so, subsequently, after the elimination of bandit William, Maj John Kulang did not attack the garrison.

It is to be recalled that only a few weeks ago Maj John Kulang intercepted a government steamer that was taking ammunition, heavy machineguns, and RPG-7 rocket launchers to bandit William Abdulaah Chuol. In this steamer, Maj John Kulang captured 100 boxes of AKM rifles, G3 and mortar shells, along with bandit William's deputy, who was eliminated with these captured ammunitions.

Major John Kulang has exterminated bandit William Abdullah Chuol and closed the chapter on the practice of using bandits by Khartoum Government against the SPLA. After Maj John Kulang captured William Abdullah Chuol's steamer the bandit was forced to cross to Bentiu in the mistaken hope that the Anyanya II of Bentiu would join him. Numayri had committed the same mistake when he sent his whole government of his so-called unity province of Bentiu to negotiate with seven imaginary groups of Anyanya II. The truth is that the Anyanya of Bentiu joined the SPLA in mid 1984, so bandit William Chuol was expelled back to Fangak by SPLA forces in Bentiu and in Fangak Maj John Kulang was waiting to finish him off. That is the end of William Abdullah Chuol Deng.

In a related development SPLA forces under Lieutenant Colonel William Nyan Bany have dispersed the regime's militia forces of Gordan Kong and SPLA forces are now conducting mop up up operations to wipe out this bandit force.

It is to be recalled that some spineless opportunist, southern politicians, were talking openly in Khartoum about stepping up the building of bandit William Abdullah Chuol's militia, through the Khartoum regime, to counter the SPLA. These petty professional politicians can now go ahead and bury their criminal wishful thinking in their own tears of despair.

In a message, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior sent very warm revolutionary congratulations to Lt Col William Nyang Bany, SPLA High Command member, and to Maj Kulang (Puot), and to Maj Paul Dor Lampuol, and all officers and men under them, and to the citizens of Fangak and Bentiu for their revoluitionary stand against bandit William Abdullah Chuol Deng and for their firm stand with the SPLA.

The demise of bandit William Abdullah is certainly a major blow to the Khartoum regime that organized and supplied these bandits with ammunition, guns, uniforms, medicines, finance and technical personnel such as radio equipment and signal men. It is a major victory for the SPLA. The SPLA will not consolidate to fight on one front only.

The second part of the communique states that SPLA forces of the First Brigade of Jarad under the command of Maj Arok Thuon Arok, SPLA High Command member and zonal commander of Southern Upper Nile and Equatoria Administrative Areas shot down a government helicopter between Mongalla and Gemmeiza on 5 July 1985. This comes only a day after Maj John Kulang's forces in Fangak eradicated the bandit William Abdul lah Chuol and his government militia force. The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has dealt two major blows to the unnecessary may regime two of the generals.

The Commander in Chief of the SPLA and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabitor has sent a warm message of revolutionary congratulations to Maj Arak Thuon Arok, his officers, NCO's and men for these achievements.

Radio Omdurman, admitting the downing of the helicopter, said in its broadcast that the helicopter had been shot down by people it referred to as outlaws. Members of the SPLA-SPLM are not outlaws and rebels. It is the gang of generals which is a gang of rebels. The SPLA and the Sudanese people rebelled only against Numayri's one-man, no-system dictatorship while the 15 generals rebelled twice; first against Numayri, and that rebellion we support; the second one they rebelled against the Sudanese people when they usurped power on 6 April 1985. This rebellion we condemn and fight. It is the generals who are outlaws and not the SPLA as Radio Omdurman put it.

That ends the military communique issued today by the SPLA High Command.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports 'Secret Arms' Intercepted

EA080939 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Secret arms intended by Ahmad Suleyman Dafleh for an ethnic group have been intercepted at Dusamarreb. Reports reaching us from the town say a number of arms consignments have been intercepted.

Tankers believed to be laden with fuel were found to be carrying arms for the so-called minister of internal affairs of Somalia. The tankers and the drivers were locked in by the commander of the 21st Division of Armed Forces, Morgan.

The regime of Siad Barre has, on many occasions, been accused of arming civilians with the intention of causing tribal fighting. This kind of scandal is a common occurance in Somalia and is shamelessly carried out by him and his accomplices.

Radio Halgan Claims 2 Military Officers Defect

EA080943 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Colonel ('Abd al-Rahman Yusuf) and Lieutenant-Colonel ('Abd al-Samad Haji Abdullahi Direye) have defected and joined the ranks of SNM [Somali National Movement]. Col 'Abd al-Rahman Yusuf was the deputy commander of the Mogadishu forces. The two defectors joined the SNM on 3 August. They pledged to play an effective role in bringing down the distressed regime of Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

President Nyerere To Visit PRC 19-21 August

EA080856 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing — The Chinese Foreign Ministry announced today that President Nyerere will pay an official visit to China from 19 to 21 August. A ministry spokesman told newsmen that Mwalimu Nyerere is a great friend of the people of China. Mr Zhao Ziyang, that country's prime minister, visited Tanzania in 1983.

UGANDA

Foreign Affairs, Health Ministers Appointed

EA071505 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Uganda's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Olara (Eti) Otonnu has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

The new minister of health is Mr Henry Benjamin Obonyo. Mr Obonyo was minister of industries in the UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] government.

Bazilio Okello Appointed Chief of Defense Forces

EA071520 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Brigadier Bazilio Olara Okello has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and appointed chief of the Defense Forces. At a ceremony held in Kampala this afternoon, Colonel Zeddi Maruru, Justice Odong Latek, and Fred Oketcho were also promoted to the rank of brigadier.

The ceremony was performed by the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa. It was also witnessed by the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko, Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga, and the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere.

Military Council Decides To Reduce Curfew Hours

EA071818 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 AUG 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has announced the council's decision to reduce curfew time. Effective today, Wednesday 7 August 1985, curfew will start at 2100 instead of 1900 and end at 0600.

Parastatal Bodies To Continue Operating

EA080940 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] On the directive of the Military Council, notwithstanding the provision of the proclamation (?as) legal notice No 4 1985, chairmen and board of directors and the boards of all parastatal bodies are to continue operating until further notice.

Mbuya Commandant Calls on Soldiers To Report

EA071131 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The camp commandant, Captain (Amone), of General Headquarters, Mbuya, announces that soldiers who were drivers, escorts, home guards belonging to presidential escort unit, ministers, officers, Uganda People's Congress chairman must report back to Camp Commandant Office in Mbuya with their personal weapons.

Also, officers and men on pass leave must report back immediately. Come back as a Ugandan soldier without fear and those soldiers who are not able to report to Mbuya due to some other difficulties should report to the nearest unit and keep informing Headquarters, Mbuya.

UNLA Splinter Group Continues Fighting in Aloi
EA080809 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, and the chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okelo, have expressed interest in meeting elders from Apac, Lira, Gulu, and Kitgum to press upon them the need for peaceful coexistence among them.

The two were receiving Mzee Joel Wacha, who was accompanied by the assistant secretary general of the Uganda People's Congress, Mrs Cecilia Ogwal, and the former minister of finance, Mr Henry Makmot, in Kampala.

They told their visitors that there is no animosity between the Langi and Acholi. The three thanked the chairman of the Military Council for his positive policy of no revenge. They thanked Gen Tito Okello and Lt Gen Bazilio Olara Okello for having avoided bloodshed and protected all citizens of Uganda irrespective of tribe or religion. They were especially happy to report that no Langi was molested by soldiers in Kampala and that those working in government and parastatal organizations have resumed duty. They however expressed great concern on reports received from lira that there is a splinter group of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] soldiers who are continuing to fight in Aloi, thereby causing unnecessary bloodshed and displacement of innocent civilian population in Lira and Apac Districts.

The three appealed to all military personnel of all ranks who may have taken refuge in Lira and Apac Districts due to fear for their lives to lay down their arms and report to the district commissioners in the two districts in case they fear reporting to their respective commanding officers.

Gen Tito Okello and Lt Gen Bazilio Olara Okello reiterated that no military personnel would be arrested or harassed if they lay down their arms and report to the authorities.

Museveni To Honor Cease-Fire Despite Criticism
NC071623 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 7 (AFP) — The leader of Uganda's most powerful guerrilla movement, Yoweri Museveni, has strongly criticised the country's new military authorities for failing to honor a pledge to consult him in forming a government, and said his men would continue to "defend their struggle".

In a statement dated yesterday and given to news organizations here today, the leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA) said that despite many telephone conversations with military leader General Tito Okello, the ruling Military Council was still making decisions without consulting him.

He particularly criticised the choice of Paulo Muwanga, vice president in the ousted regime of Milton Obote, as prime minister, and of Paul Ssemogerere, leader of the main parliamentary opposition to Mr. Obote, as interior minister.

He said Mr. Ssemogerere and his Democratic Party (DP) had become "accomplices of the forces of oppression" and warned that their decision to join the government would "not go unnoticed by the people."

Saying it "was not the first time the DP have gone against the cause of the people," Mr. Museveni criticised the party for agreeing to work with a military which was "the principal force in the war of oppression without first ensuring a machinery to guarantee the security of the people."

He said the "cardinal responsibility" of his movement, the main armed opposition under Mr. Obote, was to "assure Ugandans that our committment to defend their hard won struggle is total, and that we have the means, will, and ability to defend that struggle."

But despite the hostility he expressed towards the new military regime, Mr. Museveni, a former defense minister, said his guerrillas would continue to honor the cease-fire declared after the July 27 coup which toppled Mr. Obote.

The NRA is estimated to have several thousand men under arms in the Luwero triangle near Kampala and the far west of the country, and Mr. Museveni said they were being careful not to provoke any incidents with the regular army.

He added that the army was to be commended "for having fully reciprocated in this matter."

Unconfirmed reports said that Mr. Museveni, who was in Sweden at the time of the coup, was currently in Kenya.

Gen. Okello has invited Mr. Museveni and leaders of lesser guerrilla organizations in Uganda to hold reconciliation talks and reports from Kampala said such a meeting could be held soon in a western Kenyan town.

Sources close to the NRA here have repeatedly refused to comment on the possibility of such a meeting or on the whereabouts of Mr. Museveni.

Kenya's Moi Suggested as Chairman for Roundtable
EA080847 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
7 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report appended to report on Museveni interview with BBC datelined London and entitled "Museveni Demands Big Role in Council"]

[Excerpt] In Nairobi, the Uganda Democratic Redemption Union [UDRU] today suggested that President Moi should chair a roundtable conference aimed at establishing a government of national unity in Uganda. The union's secretary-general, Mr Joseph Kiddu, suggested that Nairobi is a neutral ground and should be used for the conference, which should take place not later than next Monday.

In a press release, Mr Kiddu said Nairobi was preferred as a venue because of its proximity to Uganda, its security position and the confidence the UDRU and the people of Uganda had in President Moi.

Mr Kiddu said his committee had recommended that the appointment of Mr Muwanga as prime minister be revoked on the spot and his place taken over by Mr Justice Sekandi, who is at present with the World Bank in Washington.

The secretary-general claimed the appointment of Mr Muwanga had killed rather than kindled the enthusiasm, hope and trust the people had placed in the Military Council following the overthrow of Dr Obote's government.

Over 1,000 Ex-Security Officials Detained

EA081045 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
8 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "1,000 Rounded Up in Uganda"]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Wednesday: Over 1,000 Ugandans have been arrested and detained since the military overthrew the government of Dr Milton Obote 11 days ago, a source at the prisons headquarters confirmed here today. He was commenting on a report this morning by a Christian newspaper, which added that most of the detainees were security officials of the ousted regime.

The Luganda-language Roman Catholic Kampala daily *MUNNO* said they are being held in the capital's maximum security prison at Luzira. But the newly appointed minister in charge of the police, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, when contacted, said he had not been fully briefed over the matter. A few days before his appointment as minister for internal affairs, Mr Ssemogerere called on the ruling Military Council to release all detainees.

The *MUNNO* story was thus printed at a time when Ugandans expected the release of an estimated 1,500 political detainees held without trial by Dr Obote's own security officials. The daily reported that 25 prisoners had died during an escape bid from the prison Kampala, on the day of the coup.

It said most of the 1,027 people arrested, 72 of whom are women, had been members of the National Security Agency (NASA), which was disbanded after the coup.

Most of the detainees were rounded up over the weekend following a radio announcement ordering all former NASA members to report to the army general headquarters at republic house, Kampala, by Saturday, the paper said. On the deaths at Luzira on July 27, *MUNNO* said some of the would be escapees had died in a swamp next to the prison and others had been killed in the escape bid.

CAMEROON

Exiled Bishop Reportedly Allowed To Return

AB071750 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Yaounde, Aug 7 (AFP) — President Paul Biya of Cameroon has authorized an exiled Roman Catholic bishop to return to the country ahead of the planned arrival here Saturday of Pope John Paul II, church sources here said today. The sources said Bishop Albert Ndongmo, who was condemned to death in 1970 for allegedly plotting against the government of President Ahmadou Ahidjo and later sent into exile, would arrive in Cameroon later today. He was bishop in the southwestern city of Nkongsamba.

Bishop Ndongmo, aged about 60, was charged with several others of supplying arms to guerrillas of the outlawed Cameroon People's Union (UPC) and of plotting to assassinate President Ahidjo, who was replaced by Mr Biya in 1982. Four people were condemned to death in the trial and three of them, including UPC leader Ernest Ouandie, were subsquently executed. Bishop Ndongmo's sentence was commuted to life in prison, but he was later sent into exile in Rome and then Canada after the Vatican intervened in his favor with the government.

His return has not been confirmed officially.

Pope John Paul II is due here Saturday on a two-day visit as part of a seven-nation African tour.

CHAD

Togolese Foreign Minister Visits, To Meet Habre

AB072056 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] We have just learned that the Togolese minister of foreign affairs arrived in Ndjamena a few hours ago and was welcomed by Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou. According to a reliable source, the Togolese envoy will be received by President El Hadj Hissein Habre tomorrow. It is believed that Chadian-Togolese cooperation and perhaps the development of the situation in our country will be at the center of their talks. The Togolese envoy is also bearer of a message from President Eyadema to his Chadian counterpart.

Goukouni Returns From Tripoli, Comments

AB062255 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of GUNT, and members of his entourage returned home from Tripoli. As we know, the comrade head of state spent more than 1 month outside the country. His trip took him to Algiers, Tripoli, Brazzaville, Cotonou, and back to Tripoli, before returning to the northern part of the country. In the Congolese capital, in particular, the comrade president of GUNT took part in the meeting of the various political factions forming the liberating element of Chad. The comrade president of GUNT answered questions from Radio Bardai:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, you have just returned from a trip of more than 2 weeks abroad. Could you tell us briefly the circumstances and the reasons for this trip?

[Goukouni] Actually, (?I have just returned from a trip) to several African countries. I would like to tell you that I was invited by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo. Congo has been mandated by the OAU to seek ways and means to achieve a national reconciliation in Chad. It was within this context that this issue was discussed extensively with the Congolese authorities. Anxious to see a lasting peace in Chad, I demanded to meet a certain number of factions sharing close political ideals, [passage indistinct] and thus to discuss with us how to tackle the issue of reconciliation among warring factions in Chad.

[Reporter] Comrade President, the issue of national reconciliation was tackled in Congo. Can you elaborate on this?

[Goukouni] We have partially answered this question in my answer to your first question: Concerning national reconciliation, we have a constant position; namely, our total readiness to seek all means at our disposal to come by this reconciliation within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the OAU. But let me reiterate: We do not put forward any preconditions for national reconciliation; consequently, we reject any preconditions that would be put forward by the opposing party. We reiterated our preparedness for national reconciliation by submitting to our mediator mandated by the OAU, namely the Congo, a realistic peace plan. We are now waiting for a reply.

[Reporter] Concerning the military situation in the country, are there any new elements, notably any new military elements, operating in the central and southern part of the country?

[Goukouni] Yes, as you know there are some organized elements in the form of commandos operating heroically in spite of all sorts of difficulties. There are also armed elements operating all over the place in the central and central-west of the country. All these patriots in arms who operate in the southern part of the country, which is more or less controlled by the FAN, have made the whole area totally unsecure. We (?commend) their attachment to the national liberation struggle, their determination in the face of the noble cause of the matyred people of Chad, their repulsion of any form of dictatorship. If they have not had sufficient support from the general headquarters of the National Liberation Army, it is due to political and military obstacles which should, above all, be surmounted. It is no secret to anybody that the French and CAR Governments, through their unavowed selfish interest, have tried unsuccessfully to liquidate resistance forces in those areas and [words indistinct]. Now that all these imperialist plans have failed, we have taken every precaution to help those comrades to face any eventualities.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President, on your way back from Brazzaville, you made a 24-hour stopover in the People's Republic of Benin. Could you tell us the reasons for this stopover?

[Goukouni] The sacred principle of this revolutionary [words indistinct]. The reception given us by the Beninese president (?gave a lie to this).

As far as I personally am concerned, I took the opportunity to hold talks with my brother Mathieu Kerekou whose advice has been very useful. I hope I have answered your question. [End recording]

CONGO

GDR Party Delegation Arrives on 3-Day Visit

AB071155 Dakar PANA in French 0945 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Aug (ACI-PANA) — A Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) delegation arrived in the Congolese capital on Monday for a 3-day working visit. The 3-member delegation which is led by Professor Kurt Tiedke, director of the Karl Marx Party Higher School attached to the SED Central Committee, will hold discussions with officials of the Congolese Party Higher School. A cooperation agreement on the exchange of experiences in the field of political cadres training may be signed at the end of these discussions.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives Malian Interior Minister

AB071112 Dakar PANA in French 0935 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 7 Aug (AIB/PANA) — Malian Interior Minister Abdourahmane Maiga was received on Tuesday in Ouagadougou by the president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, to whom he delivered a message of "congratulations, friendship, and solidarity from the Malian people to the Burkina people."

Mr Maiga, who represented Malian President Moussa Traore at the festivities marking the second anniversary of the democratic people's revolution (RDP) of Burkina Faso, said he rightly appreciated the progress made by the revolutionary Burkina Government. According to him, certain measures in force in Burkina Faso such as the call for production to ensure self-sufficiency in food, the purge within the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), reafforestation, and so on, are for the well-being of the Burkina people. The Malian interior minister also said that he was particularly impressed by the participation of women in these festivities.

Council of Ministers Creates New Departments

AB072110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met on Wednesday, 7 August 1985 under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso. The council examined the dossier on its agenda.

Under the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security, the council adopted a draft ordinance creating 50 new departments in 25 provinces. The creation of these new administrative constituencies is aimed at bringing the revolutionary administration nearer to the popular masses.

The council took note of the declaration of the secretary general of the West African Economic Community and reserves the right to give an appropriate answer to it. Before making various appointments and sanctions, the council decided to reinstate the various civil servants who have been dismissed and decided to commute the dismissal of Comrade (Nebie) Bouraimah Pierre, a functionary at the treasury, to suspension.

The following appointment was made: Comrade Maxime Zongo is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Burkina Faso to France.

Press Meets Detainees; Torture Charges Denied

AB071100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The national and international press was invited to a meeting yesterday afternoon with persons detained in the wake of the arrests made in June 1985. Speaking on this occasion, the comrade minister of information and culture said that through this move, the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and the revolutionary government, as well as the entire people, wanted to deny the erroneous allegations — in a word, the misinformation — being spread by some international press.

As a matter of fact, some publications including the latest issue of *JEUNE AFRIQUE* have reported the arrest of 100 persons and the death of 7 others as a result of detention and torture. Yesterday afternoon, at the former building of the National Assembly, the press was taken to see things for themselves. Of the 20 persons currently detained, 8 were exhibited to the press, including those who the international press had reported to be dead. According to the director of the security, the other detainees are under the authority of the National Territory Surveillance Division.

Asked why they have been detained, the director replied that when the detainees stand trial in the future, they will disclose the reason for their arrest themselves. Those persons arrested who have been released have already resumed their work. There was no torture whatsoever. The detainees stated that they were being well taken treated. During the meeting, some persons who had been arrested and were reported dead were called in; they came from their homes and explained that they had been going about their work. The only death was that of Warrant Officer Zeba of the revolutionary air base who died of exhaustion; in fact he is known to have had health problems.

GHANA

Country Joins Inter-African Coffee Organization

AB071126 Paris AFP in French 0920 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 Aug (AFP) — On Tuesday Ghana became the fourth member of the future Inter-African Coffee Organization, set up at a time when demand for this product has decreased among the main consumer countries.

At ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] Headquarters in the Ethiopian capital on Tuesday, Ghana's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr B.K. Atepor, signed the document stipulating his country's admission to this organization. This agreement will also have to be signed and ratified by 20 African producing countries before coming into force, the ECA deputy secretary general, Mr Tchouta Moussa, indicated. The three other states that have already signed the agreement are Ethiopia, Guinea, and Equatorial Guinea.

LIBERIA

INA Committed To Return to Civilian Rule

AB072140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The vice president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Dr Harry F. Moniba, has reiterated the assembly's commitment to return the country to a genuine civilian government which will not intercede in the interest of its citizens, but also protect all persons within its borders. According to an INA press release issued in Monrovia today, Dr Moniba was speaking yesterday at the reception tended at the Gbarnga city hall in honor of government officials and members of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], attending the Bong County NDPL convention. The release further said the INA vice president used the occasion to call on Liberia's friends to assist government in its efforts to ensure the success of the present political exercise. The release quoted Dr Moniba as saying that politics was very important and, therefore, it should claim the attention of everybody since it affects the lives of all.

MALI

Border Talks Held With Burkina Minister

AB071852 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Mali-Burkina Faso interministerial meeting began this morning at the Bobodioulasso town hall. The opening session was presided over jointly by Mali's interior minister, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, and the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration and security, Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo.

Also present were the legal adviser to the presidency, Ahmadou Diallo, the governor of the region of Sikasso, Bourama Traore, and that of Mopti, battalion Leader Mohamane Idrissa Dikko, high commissioners of provinces in Burkina, and a representative of the border technical services of the two countries.

Our correspondent, Maseriata Saye, reports from Bobodioulasso:

This meeting, the second of its kind, falls within the framework of strengthening the cooperation between Mali and Burkina Faso with the aim of finding ways and means to solve border problems between the two countries in a fraternal way.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Begins 3-Day Visit to USSR

MB070542 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, begins an official 3-day visit to the USSR today. Tomorrow the Angolan minister will hold a working meeting with a Soviet delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov. During the meeting, bilateral cooperation and the ways to strengthen that cooperation will be studied.

On Friday, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda will hold a meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Sheverdnadze, and at the end of the meeting a final communique will be issued. This is the first meeting between the two ministers.

UNITA Releases One Briton, Three Portuguese

MB071343 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 7, SAPA — A British metallurgist and three Portuguese nationals arrived by chartered Red Cross aircraft at Jan Smuts Airport this afternoon after being released in Jamba by Angola's UNITA rebel movement.

The 34 year-old Briton, Mr Stephen Bowes, from Yorkshire, had been captured during a night attack by UNITA forces on the town of Luo in north-east Angola on May 10 this year. He had been on night duty in a diamond mine when UNITA troops overran the town and the mine after a mortar attack.

On his arrival Mr Bowes said he had been very well treated by UNITA and he had been released unconditionally, although he had been asked to sign a pledge of honour not to return to Angola while the war continued.

Mr Bowes is to be joined by his wife and two small children from England for a South African holiday before they return home.

The other three hostages released by UNITA were Mr Enrique Almeida, who was captured in Bie last year, his small daughter, and Mr Lucindo Pereira, who was captured at Boas Aguas.

Mr Bowes and the Portuguese captives had been held prisoner in different UNITA camps and had not met each other before.

BOTSWANA

Masire Discusses 'Volatile' RSA Situation, SADCC

MB061839 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has warned that the situation in South Africa is volatile and threatening to erupt at any time. He was speaking at the accreditation ceremony of the new FRG ambassador to Botswana, Mr (Karl Megede), at the State House today. Dr Masire observed that the South African Government has not yet grasped the seriousness and further does not fully appreciate the scope of the problem at hand. However, he expressed disappointment that there was nothing the neighboring states could do to escape the repercussions. The president said what Batswana were most indignant about was the excuses made by the Pretoria government for attacking Botswana for problems of its own making.

Speaking about SADCC, Dr Masire expressed his appreciation at the participation of the FRG in the SADCC program of action. SADCC, said the president, is an infant organization being nurtured with care to become self-sufficient in food production. He expressed the hope that through SADCC, the economies of black southern African states would be integrated in such a rational manner that they would be able to take advantage of the economies of scale. He said the FRG's aid to Botswana came at a time when it was most needed. He said the aid which Germany has been giving Botswana since 1966 was being used to enhance the standard of living of the people.

Earlier in his accreditation speech, Ambassador (Karl Megede) pledged his country's unqualified support to the policy of Botswana in pursuit of peace in this crisis-ridden region. Mr (Megede) said his country wanted to help resolve the existing conflict through dialogue and negotiations. He assured the president that the FRG most strongly condemned the South African military action on Gaborone on 14 June. He described the attack as a grave infringement on the sovereignty of Botswana.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Says 'Orderly' Development To Continue

MB071734 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1704 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA — South Africa would continue its constitutional and social development in an orderely way, despite the recent outcy from foreign countries, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Mr Botha was speaking during a day-long tour of KwaNdebele, the first in a series of visits to the country's national states.

The state president's office announced later that Mr Botha would leave tomorrow on a tour of Gazankulu, in the north-eastern Transvaal, and would return on Friday.

During his trip to KwaNdebele, Mr Botha met with the chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and the homeland cabinet.

When Mr Botha announced yesterday that he would undertake a tour of the homelands, a spokesman for his office said the president was following his declared policy of continuing a process of dialogue among the country's various population groups and their leaders.

In Gazankulu, Mr Botha will meet with the chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, according to a spokesman at his office. Although the spokesman confirmed that further visits would take place, he would not give any details.

More than 1,000 primary schoolchildren greeted Mr Botha when he arrived in the capital of Siyabuswa, waving South African and KwaNdebele paper flags.

After holding discussions with Mr Skosana and his cabinet in the single-story government building in Siyabuswa, about 130 km north-east of Pretoria, Mr Botha said:

"We have once again shown that we can discuss one another's problems around a table and plan together for a better future for the peoples of South Africa."

The state president was joined by the minister of cooperation development and training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the departments two deputy ministers, Mr Ben Wilkens and Mr Sam de Beer, and other government officials.

A group of about 20 journalists also accompanied Mr Botha in two South African Air Force helicopters.

Mr Botha later told a function at the industrial area of Ekindustria that South Africa was going through a very difficult period, with a protracted drought, the recession and "the hysterical outcry" recently from numerous countries abroad.

"In spite of this hysterical outcy, we will continue on the road of orderly development, constitutionally, socially and economically," Mr Botha said, "We will follow the road of justice."

Mr Botha said: "No other country can tell us what to do. Only we in South Africa can solve our problems.

"And the way we dealt with our problems this morning convinced me that we have the power, wisdom and necessary feeling to solve our own problems."

During the day, Mr Botha and Mr Skosana toured a youth centre and had lunch at the Skosana nature reserve, where they exchanged gifts.

Mr Botha presented the chief minister with an oil painting, while Mr Skosana gave the president an electric lamp and other ornaments woven with south Ndebele beadwork.

Mr Skosana also presented Mr Botha with a beaded walking stick, and said:

"This is given to a fully fledged man who has croseed great rivers. The decorations strengthen you so that you can be audacious."

Before returning to Pretoria late in the afternoon, Mr Botha toured an agricultural training centre. Afterwards his helicopter touched down briefly at a private mealie farm, where Mr Botha greeted the owner, Mr P. Maluleka, and his workers.

Mr Botha addressed a function at Ekindustria, 50km east of Pretoria, and then returned home.

Calls for Black Leaders' Help

MB071601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The state president, Mr Pieter Botha, says he has no doubt that South Africa will overcome its present problems with the help of dedicated black leaders. Mr Botha was speaking at Ekindustria this afternoon after a 1-day visit to KwaNdebele. He said that with the help of such leaders, southern Africa could be changed into a fortress of goodwill, development, and economic progress.

Despite the hysterical outcry in certain parts of the world, South Africa would continue on the road of orderly development in the constitutional, economic, and socioeconomic fields and that the country would continue to follow the road of justice.

Foreign Minister Comments on Future Reforms

MB061923 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Steven Solarz, a member of the U.S Congress and the Democrat Party who advocates sanctions against South Africa, says the republic must solve its internal problems itself. He says, however, that the United States can contribute constructively to the search for a peaceful solution. Mr Solarz held talks today with Mr Pik Botha, South African foreign affairs minister.

[Begin recording] [Solarz, in English] I have not come to meddle but to learn, if not simply to try to get a better understanding not only of the problems in South Africa, but of how the government hopes to deal with them so that I can make a contribution when I return to the United States to developing an American policy toward South Africa which will facilitate a peaceful resolution of the problems that confront your country.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there any changes or reforms in the pipeline now that might be discussed in the forthcoming congresses which might [words indistinct] the fears of the Western countries?

[Botha, in English] The decisions that the South African Government has taken so far and which we may take in the future will be based on what we consider to be in the interests of this country and all her peoples.

[Reporter] Are there any things you can give us clues about which [words indistinct] reforms that may be coming along even though they are in the pipeline now?

[Botha, in English] No. I think we must wait a bit.

[Reporter] When can we expect to hear something?

[Botha, in English] Well, the government has been making announcements since January this year of some very important changes and the president indicated that he was going to go ahead. The present disturbances in this country have certainly not stopped the government and a cabinet committee appointed for this purpose from doing its work. So your guess is as good as mine, but the fact of the matter is the president himself indicated that we are moving ahead with reform, changes, and discussions with black leadership, and that is exactly what is happening. [End recording]

Special Cabinet Committee Meets PFP, NRP Leaders

MB071931 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Talks between members of the special cabinet committee and the leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, and the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, were held today in Pretoria.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis said in a statement that the talks were confidential but clarification was reached on the fact that members of the special cabinet committee and leaders of the political parties have attended an informal negotiating forum.

Representatives of all political parties and communities will be invited to participate.

Mr Heunis says the talks were aimed at exploring the procedures and possible items for an agenda for further meetings. He said it has been accepted that the informal forum could ultimately lead to a more formal process for negotiation. The talks and negotiations ministers conduct with the different communities with regard to their normal obligations and functions will be continued.

PFP Leader Poses Blacks' Questions to Government

MB071206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1131 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 7, SAPA — There would be a grim future for free enterprise and reform in South Africa if the government could not answer "yes" to three questions put by young blacks, the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Diamond Club in Johannesburg, Dr Slabbert said much had been said recently about the governments commitment to free enterprise and reform.

However, the government should be able to answer "yes" to a young black man asking three questions:

— Can I get out of the township that I was born in and live wherever my own ingenuity and talent enables to live?

— Can I move as freely as anyone alse in the land of my birth to find work?

— Am I in the same position as any other South African to call to account the government that takes decisions that affect my daily life?

If there were negative answers to these questions, then "the future of free enterprise and reform is very grim indeed in South Africa."

Further on Violence in Durban Townships

KwaZulu Government Statement

MB071741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Ulundi, Aug 7, SAPA — People responsible for unrest in Umlazi and KwaMashu near Durban were transported into the townships from the surrounding areas of Lamontville and Chesterville, the Kwazulu government said tonight.

In a statement to SAPA issued in the name of Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, the KwaZulu cabinet said:

"It has come to the notice of the KwaZulu government that some youth people are going about in the townships of Umlazi and KwaMashu disrupting classes in schools, intimidating businessmen and burning down public buildings.

"The information in our possession is that these young people are not resident in Umlazi and KwaMashu, but they are transported into these townships from the surrounding areas of Lamontville and Chesterville."

The cabinet had decided all schools in KwaMashu and Umlazi "shall remain open," the statement said.

"Communities in the two townships concerned should afford the schoolchildren, schools and other public buildings the necessary protection. Parents must liaise with local leaders in this regard."

The cabinet said it hoped the police would "take adequate steps to contain this unrest so that peace and stability can be maintained in our region."

Chief Buthelezi, poiting out he had just returned from an overseas trip, said the incidents were "not on the whole unexpected."

"Anyone who has followed my speeches in the last two years will know that I predicted these problems...

"I warned that people who have no constituency would exploit the downturn in the economy to do exactly what we see happening. Some adults are using children, thugs and the unemployed as their tools to create the impression that what we see heppening is political action by blacks."

The Zulu leader expressed his sympathy with the children of slain civil-rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, adding he was surprised "by the manner in which certain elemts are expoiting Mrs Mxenge's tragic death to promote anarchy in Umlazi."

"We in Inkatha believe in democratic opposition to apartheid. We do not coerce people to carry out our political plans by burning down their houses or by maiming and killing."

The chief said it grieved him that members "of a certain political organisation" and the activities of the external mission of African National Congress "are promoting this black on black confrontation, as well as promoting a programe of self-laceration in having blacks burning down their own facilities."

"I am troubled about the consequences of this thuggery, particularly if the anger of the people who are being terrorised expresses itself in action.

"We blacks have for generations resented being terrorised by those who oppress us and there is no way in which we are going to accept being terrorised by other blacks aided and abetted by misguided children and their thugs...." the statement said.

Indians Evacuated From Homes

MB080750 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0744 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — Hundreds of Indians, some under police protection, fled Inanda last night and sought refuge in Phoenix, after another day of widespread violence in Durban townships.

One estimate said about 1,000 had been evacuated in convoys but early today 100 remained in the area waiting to be rescued.

Menfolk, who had shepherded families to safety, left women and children with relatives and friends before arming themselves and gathering at Phoenix Industrial Park to organise rescue parties to go back into Inanda.

Police who had arrived last night in answer to calls for aid from stricken families, were organising convoys out of the township which, according to Dr Farook Meer, a leading figure in the United Democratic Front, had been overrun by mobs of criminals looting and burning indiscriminately.

Dr Meer said that civil defence and other volunteers had moved into the area to provide help. A local supermarket had opened its doors to provide free food and drink for the fugitives.

Six people are known to have died in the violence that has swept Durban townships over the past 48 hours. Police confirmed last night that they had recovered the bodies of four blacks.

Earlier, an Indian man from Chatsworth had been stoned to death and a youth had been shot dead as he took part in the stoning and burning of a black policeman's house and car in KwaMashu.

Police said the four latest dead, whom they presumed to be rioters, had been found in the townships. They were unable to give details of where they had been found or how they had died.

A spokesman for the police public relations division said: "What is certain is that the situation there is pretty confusing. I can confirm four black men dead but I've got no confirmed details."

The Chatsworth man, 45-year-old Mr Gobin Singh, died after being stoned by a mob at Ntuzuma, near Durban.

Violence that has engulfed several black townships since Monday spilled over yesterday to the Indian areas of Malagasi, Inanda and Newlands West. Mr Singh had been driving a delivery vehicle when he was attacked in Ntuzuma on Tuesday afternoon. His employer, Mr K. Amin, said Mr Singh had died in Wentworth Hospital yesterday afte being transferred from King Edward VIII.

The black driver of a glazing firms truck was beaten to death by a mob in Clermont. A member of his crew was seriously injured. The glass-laden truck was pushed over the side of a bank and overturned.

Mr Biran Edmondson, director of Natal Window and Glass Sales, a New Germany firm, said: "My two guys on the back of the truck jumped off and legged it back and told me the story. They got away with bruises and cuts." The driver had been beaten to death, they had told him. Mr Edmondson's car was stoned when he entered the township to investigate.

Administrative building of the KwaZulu Government in Umlazi were burned down, schools were set fire to, houses and cars stoned and burned, shops looted and police vehicles petrol-bombed and stoned. A mortuary in the township was also gutted, police confirmed. Riot police used teargas, rubber bullets and sneeze powder to disperse mobs.

Rioters allowed only residents of the township into the trouble spots and vehicles which did not have an Umlazi registration were stoned.

A mob of about 1,000 youths from Umlazi moved to neighbouring Malagasi where they looted two Indian-owned shops, but failed in attempts to loot several others.

When the youths found one large stone closed and barricaded they tried to force their way over a wall but the owner, Mr Ramlutchman Harripersadh, fired two shots with a shotgun and they dispersed. Police arrived later.

A principal and teacher of an Indian school in Malagasi were assaulted because demands that the school close to mark the death of civil rights lawyer, Mrs Victoria Mxenge, had been ignored. Several cars parked near a shopping complex at Malagasi were stoned and the mobil vehicle of hawker Mr Kawood Moosa was attacked and forced off the road before it was looted. Mr Moosa, who was badly injured, was taken to Isipingo Hospital.

Two Indian-owned houses in Newlands West were looted when rioters from KwaMashu spilled over into the area. Mrs Kandasamy Chetty said last night that a mob of about 500 stoned her home. When she tried to escape they caught her and held a knife at her throat while others looted the house and then damaged her son's car.

Mr Shan Gangerpersadh had to abandon his house when a groups of people descended on homes in Inanda.

At Lamontville, youths burned benches at the local community hall, while looting and stoning of cars continued at Ntuzuma, Inanda and KwaMashu. A car driven by Mr Sew Ramnarain, a traveller for United Tobacco Comapny, was stoned by youths at Inanda.

A man was assaulted and robbed by a crowd who set alight a private home at Chesterville, while tear-gas and sneeze machines were used to disperse the mob who stoned a clinic and bus stop.

The director for the Natal region of the Department of Eduation and Training, Mr P.I. Nicholson, reported widespread disruption of schooling in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas.

Mr Wellington Sabelo, a member of the KwaZulu legislative assembly for Umlazi, led a group of men who dispersed youths in may wards of the township.

19 Dead, 102 Injured

MB081024 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 8, SAPA — The death toll in rioting that has erupted in Durban's black townships has risen to at least 19 — with 16 people dead on arrival at King Edward VIII Hospital last night.

At least 102 casualties were admitted for treatment of wounds — many incurred after a memorial service at Umlazi for the murdered civil rights lawyer Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

Today, crowds of stone-throwing youths attacked vehicles on the main road to Inanda and it was said that parts of the district had become "no-go" areas. Police fired tear-gas to disperse a crowd of looters at a spare-parts shop on the main road near Inanda town.

Hundreds of Indians fled looting last night and when some of the families ventured back today, they were reportedly ambushed and attacked again.

The medical superintendent of Prince Myisheni Hospital in Umlazi, Dr Gerry McNeil, said a number of injured people had also been admitted there. He said a number of staff, particularly those from Umlazi, were away from work today. He believed they were unable to get to work, but the hospital was still functioning normally today.

Of the 16 people dead on arrival at King Edward last night, 10 were from various districts, but another six bodies were brought in together in one van from Ntuzuma.

About 400 people packed into the Greenbury Community Hall at Phoenix today after fleeing their homes in Inanda that were then burnt and looted. At least 20 homes were burned down. Widespread stoning, arson and looting continued today.

The fugitives this morning told how they had fled in fear of their lives.

MP for Phoenix, Mr Momoo Rajab said this morning people had arrived in a state of panic, but had been calmed down by prompt work by police, welfare agencies and civil defence personnel.

Mr Raj Naidoo, who fled Inanda last night with his five children, left his house and everything he owned to be destroyed. "It was barbaric," he said.

Mr Kalasur Ramdial and Mr Munichand Rambersadh also fled their families and lost everything. They said all the shops in Inanda had been burned to the ground.

Police Issue Situation Reports on Unrest

7 August Incidents

MB071840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1825 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 7, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest around the country for the period noon to 8 pm today. Issued to SAPA by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria:

"Claremont near Pinetown: Police vehicles stoned and petrol-bombed. Police dispersed a number of illegal gatherings and a hearse was extensively damaged by arsonists. These mobs were dispersed with tear smoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire.

"In Umlazi, a mortuary was extensively damaged by fire and a police vehicle extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed and the policemen dispersed attackers with pistol fire. Two illegal gatherings were dispersed by means of tear smoke.

"New Brighton: Private vehicle stoned and set alight. Completely destroyed.

"Bontheuwil near Cape Town: A group of Coloureds of about 1,200 marched from Modderdam School to Bontheuwil School. Dispersed by means of quirts. Four males and one female arrested.

"At Alexandra near Johannesburg, a soft drink delivery vehicle was looted and set alight. A black male was arrested.

"Ackerville near Witbank: Private and development board vehicles were stoned and police vehicle petrol-bombed. Mobs dispersed with tear smoke.

"In townships near Pietermaritzburg, schools and a buses were stoned. Tear smoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse mobs. A black male was arrested. Another black male was arrested when obstructions were placed in the road.

"Four black men have been killed in Durban area. No exact circumstances."

8 August Incidents

MB080557 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0752 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 8, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8pm yesterday to 8am today (received by SAPA at 9:45am):

The number of people currently being held under the emergency regulations is 865. The total number of arrests since the declaration of the state of emergency now stands at 1,481, of whom 616 have been released.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Ikageng near Potchefstroom, police dispersed an illegal gathering and arrested a black male.

In Soweto, a petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a councillors home by arsonists, causing extensive damage. There were no repoted injuries.

In KwaZakele, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists. The blaze was extinguished by members of the SADF.

At Ackerville near Witbank, a garage was petrol-bombed. No damage was caused. Police dispersed the arsonists with tearsmoke and one black man was arrested. Another black man was arrested for stoning a police vehicle and two illegal gatherings were dispersed.

In the townships near Durban police vehicles were stoned. Police dispersed these mobs with tearsmoke and shotgun fire, fatally wounding two black men and arresting another two.

In an incident where a policeman's house was stoned and extensively damaged, the policeman dispersed his attackers with rifle fire, fatally wounding one man. The body of another black man was found with shotgun wounds, presumably inflicted during police action in quelling the unrest. Other incidents of stone-throwing occurred, during which shops were damaged by stone-throwers and looted. Police arrested 15 black males in connection with these incidents.

In the black township of Barberton, police arrested one black male and one black female on a charge of public violence during an incident in which police vehicles were stoned.

In Kutloanong near Odendaalsrus, a mob of stone-throwers at a community centre was dispersed by police using pistol fire. There were no reported injuries or arrests.

'Scores' Arrested by Police in Witbank Area Raid

MB080931 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Witbank, Aug 8, SAPA — Scores of youths were detained in a pre-dawn raid conducted by police and security police in Witbank's three townships of KwaGuqha, Lynneville and Akerville today, a police spokesman said.

Major C. Bloem, head of the Witbank police, confirmed the arrests and said the youths were held for questioning in connection with various crimes, such as arson, looting, robbery, intimidation and public violence committed during unrest.

Major Bloem said a bakery truck and a minibus were set alight in Akkerville location causing extensive damage last night. There were no arrests.

Earlier on Monday one arrest was made in connection with a bus being set alight.

Meanwhile the schools boycott has entered its fourth week as pupils from the three townships continue to stay out of school. However, pupils in the Schoongesicht coloured township are attending school.

A meeting between the regional director of education for Middelburg West, Mr F.C. Verkeil and teachers and boycotting pupils was called off yesterday after the arrest of nine COSAS [Congress of South African Students] members earlier in the day.

Major Bloem confirmed nine youths and a taxi driver were arrested in a taxi combi yesterday morning, but could not confirm that they were COSAS members. He said the driver was released after making a statement that he was hijacked by the youths who had forced him to carry them and 25 litres of petrol.

The local bus company which has suffered losses after two buses were set alight has temporarily suspended its operation inside the three townships. Passengers are now being transported from the outskirts of the townships.

Police said today they are patrolling the streets of the three affected townships.

UDF Trial Adjourned After Defense's 'Attack'

MB071609 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1512 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 7, SAPA — The treason trial of 16 UDF members was today adjourned until Monday while the state counsel consults the attorney-general of Natal on the defence team's objections to the indictment.

The judge president of Natal, Mr Justice A.I. Milne, granted the adjournment of the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court in the light of the "far-reaching attack" by Mr Ismail Mohammed, SC [senior counsel], for the accused.

Mr Nick Gey von Pittius, SC, the deputy attorney-general of Natal, told the court he believed the decision of his superior on certain points could affect future argument on the indictment.

Decisions would also have to be made on defence counsel's arguments against two alternative charges and two Supreme Court judgments referred to by Mr Mohammed in substantiation of his case would have to be studied.

Mr Mohammed said his argument raised "fundamental questions" over the indictment, which might have to be reconstructed.

However, he was prepared to wait until the state gave notice of whether it intended amending any of the counts against the accused.

The results of Mr van Pittius consultations could lead the defence team to change its attitude, he said.

Earlier, Mr Mohammed argued that the state had based the third alternative charge in the indictment on the wrong section of the Internal Security Act.

He said the count had been placed "in the wrong niche" and that the state had "destroyed" its case on this aspect by its reply to a defence question.

The accused were alleged to have performed "acts calculated to achieve the objects of unlawful organisations," identified as the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party.

However, Mr Mohammed said, when asked whether these objectives were "distinctive" of unlawful organisations, the state had replied "no."

The relevant section of the Internal Security Act had to be interpreted as meaning it was an offence to further "those objects of the ANC which are at least distinctive of that organisation," Mr Mohammed said.

"The legislature, in banning the ANC, was not concerned with the ideas of the ANC but to prohibit and constrict the means by which the ANC seeks to achieve its ends."

If the act was interpreted otherwise, organisations that, for example, rejected violence but based their constitutions on the Freedom Charter would be guilty of offences, Mr Mohammed said.

Such an interpretation could also mean that, if the ANC advocated freedom of speech, all other organisations that did so could be prosecuted.

Mr Mohammed quoted from a judgment in another case based on Section 13 A 1 (V) of the Internal Security Act.

He said this ruling, and its support in a further judgment by the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court, supported his argument.

In a submission on the fourth alternative count, relating to furthering the objectives of communism, Mr Mohammed said the available definitions of communism were too wide and that the state had failed to indicate which communist objectives it alleged the accused had furtherred.

The accused include two co-presidents of the UDF, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, 66, and Mr Archibald Joseph Gumede, 70.

The others are: Mr Mawalan Ramgobin, 52, Mr Chanderdo Sewpersahd, 43, Mr Mooroogih Javahajapathy Naidoo, 53, Dr Essop Essack Jassat, 52, Dr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena, 52, Mr Ephraim Curtis Nkondo, 56, Mr Devadas Paul David, 40, the Reverend Frank Chikane, 34, Mr Cassim Saloojee, 49, Professor Ismail Mohammed, 54, and four members of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Sisa Njikalena, 29, Mr Sam Kikine, 36, Mr Isaac Ngcobo, 36, and the unions national chairman, Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

Mrs Mandela Put in 'Safe Place' by Lawyer

MB071428 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1422 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 7, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, has been put in a "safe place" by her lawyer following a police raid on her Brand fort home in the Free State which led to the arrest of 30 children after teargas was fired yesterday.

Her lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said today he had insisted Mrs Mandela take refuge somewhere safe because "the level of violence at her house was excessive and because I feel insecure about her safety."

He declined to say where Mrs Mandela was at the moment and also would not say how long she would be kept "safe."

He stressed, however, that she was not "in hiding" from the police or anyone else.

Police using quirts and teargas raided Mrs Mandela's home yesterday after a demonstration outside by pupils from a nearby high school was broken up.

The pupils took refuge in her house and 30 were arrested when police broke in using teargas. Mrs Mandela's sister, Mrs Nonyaniso Dhumalo, who was apparently cooking at the time, was arrested along with the pupils. Mr Ayob said the 30 pupils and Mrs Khumalo were expected to appear in the Brandfort magistrates court tomorrow.

According to a police spokesman in Pretoria, police were forced to take action against a demonstration by a "large" crowd of pupils protesting against the state of emergency. He said quirts and rubber bullets were used to disperse the crowd after they started stoning police and a petrol bomb was thrown.

The pupils scattered but some took refuge in Mrs Mandela's house. Teargas was used and Mrs Khumalo and the 30 pupils — 11 girls and 19 boys — were arrested on charges of public violence.

The police spokesman claimed seven petrol bombs and 25 litres of petrol were found inside the house.

Mrs Mandela, who was in Johannesburg having a medical checkup at the time, returned to her house with Mr Ayob after the incident yesterday but left soon afterwards.

Mr Ayob said Mrs Mandela would remain "safe" for as long as he thougght it was necessary.

Press Reaction, Commentary on Emergency

MB081120 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 August carries a front-page article by a "political correspondent" which states that "major policy statements affecting basic black grievances are expected to be made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha over the next few weeks." Those areas to be affected include "constitutional negotation and consultation with credible black leaders, a comprehensive revision of influx control laws, and the resolution of the issue of South African citizenship for blacks." The article notes that the "government has clearly had certain revision in mind," and international pressure has added a "major incentive to at least speed up the reform programme by making statements of intent." It is "expected" and "logical" that President Botha will use the National Party [NP] congresses which begin in Durban next week to make important policy announcements because "the provincial congresses are the highest policy-making organs of the National Party" and if Mr Botha can carry their support, he can make "virtually any adjustments."

An article on the same page notes that foreign investors have pulled out an "estimated R365 million from South Africa over the past 10 weeks." "A count by the Syfret's Trust Company shows that overseas investors were net sellers of R100 million worth of stock market shares plus R100 million worth of Government gilts in the past week alone." The selling has accelerated steadily since May, the article says.

In a report on the treason trial of United Democratic Front [UDF] and SA Allied Worker's Union members in Pietermaritzburg, the newspaper says the leading defense attorney said the following questions must be answered for him to prepare his defense: "On what facts other than an article in the publication *DAWN* did the State rely for the allegation that underground structures had been established in the UDF? Was it being alleged there was more than one underground structure? Where, when, and how did each of the accused become members? On what facts did the State rely for the allegation that: each accused was a member; each knew an underground structure was being used by the Revolutionary Alliance; and that each knew the structure was being used to further the Alliance's objective of overthrowing the State by violent means?" The article says the trial indictment says the Revolutionary Alliance consists of the ANC, the South African Communist Party, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

The editorial page of the same edition carries an analysis by Hannes de Wet, in which he concludes that the political differences between President P.W. Botha and the "two most visible Black leaders in South Africa at present, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Bishop Desmond Tutu," are not as great as "their daily rhetoric would suggest." Basing his comments on public statements by the three leaders over the past year, De Wet notes that following Botha's speech in Parliament on June 19 in which he again rejected a one-man, one-vote unitary state, Chief Buthelezi said it was no longer possible for him to negotiate with the government because Mr Botha had "ruled out the possibility of a unitary state structured along either union or federal lines." Chief Buthelezi later said he was prepared to back off his demands for a one-man, one-vote unitary state provided the government was willing to discuss "the sharing of power (a federation) and not a division of power (a confederation)."

De Wet says NP sources on constitutional development say Mr Botha's statement does not mean he is "unconditionally opposed to a federation or to power-sharing." He does not want to use the word "federation" because "the government feels convinced that the classical model of a federation found in European countries cannot be applied in South Africa" but, NP sources say, he "has never ruled out the possibilities of some form of common political system." In support of this view, De Wet notes Botha's April declaration that he was no longer committed to the policy of dispossessing blacks of South African citizenship when their "homelands" attain independence. De Wet says "a political re-ordering within the framework of a common citizenship points towards a form of power sharing."

Turning to the differences between Bishop Tutu and the president, De Wet lists Tutu's four conditions that must be met for him to support the government's reform program: "that common citizenship for all South African be recognized. That all pass laws be scrapped or gradually phased out. That forced removals of communities be stopped immediately. That one education system be created for all races." De Wet notes that "the State president has stated unconditionally that he is committed to South African citizenship for all," "the Government has conceded that the past laws are an unhappy legacy of the past," and that the government's suspension of forced removals "indicates a sensitivity to this issue." De Wet admits that the prospects are dim for meeting Tutu's demand for one education system, but says that a "score of three out of four suggests that the position is not hopeless and gives enough reason to believe the President Botha and Bishop Tutu can reach out and find a mutually acceptable solution."

An article by Andrew Beattie on the op-ed page of the same edition recounts Progressive Federal Party claims that police in the eastern Cape are harrassing black businessmen whose shops are attracting more black customers due to the boycott of white-owned businesses. Mrs Molly Blackburn of the PFP says the police have detained the owner of the largest black-owned business of Fort Beaufort, as well as many of his employees and relatives, so that there is no one left to operate the shop. She said relatives of the man were told he was being held in terms "of the Public Safety Act, which provides that a business or organisation may be closed down if it is deemed to be prolonging a boycott." The article notes a report by the *EVENING POST* that retailers in Port Elizabeth have appealed to the government to take immediate action to curb the boycotts of white businesses by black consumers.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 7 August carries a column by Joshua Raboroko under the logo "Worker's Diary" which says "strikes in South Africa have become a fundamental and ultimate weapon in the hands of workers and employers are going to have to learn to live them." Andrew Levy Labor Consultants, the article says, have noted an "alarming" escalation in strikes since 1983. The consultants have described the proposed 25 August strike by the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] as "the biggest industrial relations bombshell since 1922." The union's call for President Botha to withdraw both the state of emergency and his threat to repatriate migrant workers indicates the NUM is definitely taking a political direction, Raboroko says.

In the same edition, the newspaper carries an article on a Civil Rights League offer of a reward for information on three missing eastern Cape political activists. The league said it had been rumored that the three leaders had been stopped at a police roadblock near New Brighton. "The League said that 'written proof' from police stations in the Eastern Cape that the men were not being held was 'valueless' after a recent incident in Uitenhage when a Black Sash deputation by chance discovered a man, Norman Kona, in the police station 'manacled to a table, flogged and bleeding. Yet the police station charge office had no written entry on his admission to the police station.' "

On the editorial page of the same edition, the *SOWETAN* cites comments by an unnamed black psychiatrist on "young executioners in school uniform" who are terrorizing the townships. The doctor says the township violence is "misdirected anger" that will only stop when the government has "removed the causes of frustration." He traces the frustration back to the 1976 riots and says "the children had lost trust in their parents and teachers and regard the police as their enemies. 'They have lost the traditional and conventional values of life.' "

In the issue's editorial, the newspaper criticizes President Reagan's remarks supporting the state of emergency, noting that his world view "is known to be rather narrow." "Nobody expected this conservative president, who is after all supportive of most oppressive regimes, to come out strong against South Africa," the editorial notes, but the paper objects to President Reagan giving "credibility to tough government action which is not going to touch even part of the black man's insane anger."

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 2-8 August notes that "The Security Forces this week began to spread their net wider in terms of the emergency regulations, hitting organisations that have no apparent direct connection with township unrest." The article says "a number of raids in white Johannesburg this week were aimed at members and supporters of the End Conscription Campaign," an organization that campaigns against military conscription.

An article by the "*WEEKLY MAIL* Reporter" in East London notes that the consumer boycott of white businesses in force in many eastern Cape towns has spread to East London. The article says support of the boycott as been overwhelming and "some shopkeepers spoke of a drop in turnover of between 80 and 100 percent. In contrast, shops in Mdantsane have been doing a roaring trade." The article says "whites have been shocked and shopkeepers confused. Solutions have ranged from cutting off electricity to Mdantsane to negotiation. However, Chamber of Commerce secretary Jock Allison said the Chamber would be prepared to talk 'if we could find out who is behind the boycott.' "

In an accompanying article, the newspaper notes that the 3-week boycott in Port Elizabeth's townships has shown little signs of abating. Bobby Stevenson, regional director of the PFP in the eastern Cape, said 41 shopkeepers interviewed on the boycott said they had been "seriously affected," and 18 said their takings were down between 80 and 100 percent. "The boycott has shown them that although divided into different communities, Port Elizabeth is one economy. This is making them realise that now is the time to be talking to black people," Stevenson said.

In the same issue the newspaper prints the viewpoints of four politicians on the state of emergency and its impact. Clive Derby-Lewis of the Conservative Party says "the Government had no alternative under the conditions existing in certain black residential areas other than to declare a state of Emergency." He blames the government for its previous reluctance to act and cites the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry into alleged atrocities by the SA police in Uitenhage as "a glaring example of spinelessness" on the government's part. The government's previous lack of strong action has been interpreted as weakness, "thus creating the impression amongst blacks that the UDF was strong."

Peter Soal of the PFP says the declaration of the state of emergency will prove to be the "costliest blunder ever committed" by the Nationalist government. He blames the international pressure and poor race relations at home on an "inept, inefficient," and indecisive government.

Wynand Malan of the National Party supports the state of emergency and says that "reform without maintaining law and order is not possible." While "the present system has its share of legitimate grievances and even frustration, I do not for one moment believe that it can be the sole cause for the unrest," he says. He says the government must deal with those "who have a vested interest in instability in South Africa."

Murphy Morobe of the UDF says that the state of emergency has dispelled "quickly any myth that the National Party government is compent to scrap apartheid on its own." "The State hopes by such measures to con the resisting masses of our country into accepting its illegitimate rule," he says although the UDF regards the mass arrests taking place as a setback to the movement, he says, "there is no way the state will emerge stronger out of this one."

NUM's Ramaphosa Discusses Impact of Strike

MB070851 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Aug 85 p 15

[By Sheryl Raine]

[Text] On August 25 a potential 400,000 black miners could launch the biggest strike in the country's mining history, according to National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

The NUM reports its paid-up membership is 100 000, it has many more signed-up members and it cannot rule out the pariticipation of other miners in the strike.

Representatives from more than 30 news-gathering opeations, including foreign radio and television teams crammed into a small office of the NUM in Johannesburg yesterday to hear Mr Ramaphosa and the union president, Mr James Motlatsi, spell out their plan of action for the next three weeks.

The press conference followed a late-night congress in Welkom at which 450 delegates voted unanimously in support of strike action to drive home demands for across the borad wage increases of 22 percent. The Chamber of Mines implemented increases ranging from 14,1 to 19,6 percent on July 1.

Mr Ramaphosa declined to say how long the strike would last. He also said the exact number of strikers was difficult to predict.

He said the union had the support of the Miners' International Federation which represents miners in most western nations as well as Latin America.

NUM members wil however get no financial assistance during the strike. The union has no strike fund.

What was the NUM's attitude to mineworkers who did not wish to join the strike?

"We accept the concept of freedom of association and action. Workers who want to work will be allowed to do so. Our members will not intimidate," said Mr Ramaphosa.

What impact would the strike have on the country's most important industry?

"We are well-organised in all Anglo American mines as well as Goldfields. We are recognised at only one Gencor mine but have applied for recognition at four others. The union is recognised at one Anglo Vaal mine," he said.

"We reckon up to 70 percent of gold mines would affected and about 20 percent of coal mines. Two diamond mines could also be involved. The NUM is due to have a meeting with De Beers at a conciliation board hearing this week. If they don't come with realistic offers we will strike," said Mr Ramaphosa.

A deadline, until which the union would be prepared to consider revised pay offers, has been set. He would not reveal the date.

Last September when, the union estimated, about 64,000 black miners went on strike, employers made a last-minute pay offer which came too late to avert insutrial action.

Mr Ramaphosa did not believe the state of emergency would effect the strike. Only two NUM branches fell within emergency areas and these were Springs and Westonaria.

Asked whether the union feared the outbreak of violence during the strike he said:

"We expect managements to use their security police forces and to block communication between strike committee officials and the national executive. We are constantly worried about violence and the actions of mine security forces and the police," said Mr Ramaphosa.

The union was not concerned about widespread dismissals and immediate repatriation of strikers.

"We have serious doubts that the industry would want to commit economic suicide by dismissing more than 200,000 workers. We have no estimates of what such a dismissal would cost the mines but when they dismissed 17,000 workers from Vaal Reefs earlier this year it cost about R20 million. We expect the impact of this strike to be the greatest in the industry ever," said Mr Ramaphosa.

Energy Official Predicts Oil Self-Sufficiency

MB070841 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A senior official of the South African Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs says South Africa will be virtually independent of oil supplies from abroad within the next 5 years. The director of energy planning of the department, Dr (Robert Scott), told a Pretoria newspaper that plans for two fuel processing plants would be put before parliament for approval next year. A third plant was in the blueprint stage.

Dr (Scott) said the three methods which will be used by the plant involved the conversion of natural gas, the lubrification of coal, and the distillation of oil shale. He said South Africa's coordinating body for the utilization of energy, the Energy Policy Committee, considered proposals for the production of synthetic fuel as a top priority with the goal of achieving self-sufficiency by 1990.

ANC's Tambo Calls for Making Country Ungovernable

EA080936 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 Aug 85

["Address to the nation" by ANC President Oliver Tambo; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Compatriots, P.W. Botha announced the state of emergency affecting the eastern Cape, to Witwatersrand and the Vaal triangle. Already in these areas many people have been arrested. Combined military-police units have moved to occupy certain townships such as KwaThema. People have been murdered by these forces of occupation. The truth about the criminal misdeeds of these bands of marauders has been kept out of the public eye through tightened press censorship. Inevitably, the fascist measures of extreme repression that Botha has imposed [word indistinct] areas of our country.

Botha has at last decided to impose martial law. He has granted full powers to his armed forces to govern certain areas of our country; this is an eventuality for which the Botha regime has prepared and about which we have repeatedly warned. This regime can now no longer conceal its true face. What has become plain for all to see is the reality of military dictatorship and not a comforting but spurious image of the reformer that Botha has sought to cultivate and project.

The Pretoria regime speaks about law and order. It says it has imposed martial law on large parts of our country in order to reestablish order and stability. In cynical disregard of the interest of the majority people of our country, the U.S. Government, the principal ally of the apartheid regime has not hesitated to approve of the new measures of repression that its friends in Pretoria have adopted. The Reagan administration has openly said that it hopes that these measures will succeed in their purpose.

Botha and Reagan hope and pray that the intensified campaign of terror against the people and our democratic movement will succeed to stop our march to liberation. They are intent to ensure that the racist law and apartheid orders continue to hold sway. That is the hopeless mission that the Pretoria regime and his supporters have given themselves.

Our own tasks are very clear, to bring about the kind of society that is visualized in the Freedom Charter, we have to break down and destroy the old order. We have to make apartheid unworkable and our country ungovernable. The accomplishment of these tasks will create the sitaution for us to overthrow the apartheid regime and for power to pass into the hands of the people as a whole.

We have achieved a good deal of progress in making South Africa ungovernable. Correctly, we concentrated on the weakest link in the aparthed chain of command and control. For months we have maintained an uninterrupted offensive against the puppet local government authorities in the black urban areas as well as other state personnel in the townships, such as the police and their agents. By declaring a state of emergency in these areas, Botha has admitted that his organs of government have collapsed.

He has conceded that the only way he can restore apartheid rule in this townships is through martial law.

He could no longer govern in the old way. The (?perspective) ahead of us is to intensify the struggle exactly in these areas that are under martial law. In struggle, we must make it impossible for our enemy to govern even if the new way. We must confront its new organs of government in townships, the combined army and police units, which have been brought into our midst exactly to reassert apartheid rule and therefore to perpetuate our oppression and suffering.

This is the first task we have to accomplish in the light of Botha's state of emergency, to confront and defeat his new organs of government.

While saluting those among our people who have responded so magnificently to our call to make our country ungovernable, we must also draw attention to the fact that not all areas of our country, and not all sections among the oppressed responded with the same level of activity and determination. This has enabled the enemy to concentrate its forces on certain areas of our country. Even now, under its state of emergency, the apartheid regime has the possibility to concentrate its attack on a selected number of areas in our country.

This is a situation which we must correct. It is vital that all areas of our country should join in the general offensive to make the apartheid system unworkable and South Africa ungovernable. There is not a single black person anywhere in our country who can say that he or she lives in conditions of freedom. We are all subjected to domination by organs of government imposed on us by the apartheid regime. This is a case whether we live in the towns or the countryside.

In the past, all of us have joined together to reject apartheid rule, whatever form it took. Accordingly, we have consistantly rejected the bantustan system and the community council. We have also overwhelmingly rejected Botha's tricameral parliament as well as the organs of local government visualised in the latest apartheid constitution. But, as we have forseen, all these institutions have been imposed on us despite the fact that we do not want to [word indistinct]. As usual, the apartheid regime has refused to act in accordance with the will of the people. We, for our part, have no cause to submit to the dictatorship of the racist. We have said we are opposed to the apartheid institutions. [Words indistinct] against our will. We have no choice but to destroy them.

This is what we have done in the eastern Cape, on the Witwatersrand, the Vaal triangle, and the Free State. We must spread this offensive to reach all other parts of our country.

In all our localities, wherever they may be, we must rise now and destroy the apartheid organs of government that are used to hold us in bondage. We make this call to all black people, Africans, Indians, and so-called Colored.

Our people, in some parts of the country, are suffering under the iron heel of military dictatorship. They are facing the full might of the apartheid state because they dared to stand up to fight for our liberation. Regardless of what the martial law administrators do, the masses of our people in these areas will continue to fight for our emancipation.

The time has come that the rest of the black masses of our country, all 25 million of us, should join in one determined offensive to make all of our country ungovernable. If need be, let us force the apartheid regime to deploy its armed forces in every village and township of our country. Let us act together to make all of South Africa ungovernable.

Racist white Shout Africa is, without doubt, applauding Botha for declaring a state of emergency. These hide-bound white supremacists see this act of desperation on the part of the apartheid regime as a demonstration of fairness and a determination to protect white privilege at all costs. They are convinced that Botha will succeed to suppress our struggle and save the apartheid system from collapse. White South Africa will not awaken from this dream world while our struggle is concentrated in the black areas of our country.

We cannot and should not allow a situation of relative peace and tranquillity to obtain in the white areas of our country while the black townships are in flames. We must take the struggle into the white areas of South African and there attack the apartheid regime and its forces of repression in these areas which it considers its (?rear).

For many years, the Pretoria regime gave its white supporters a false sense of security by deluding them into believing that the battlefront of struggle was drawn at the borders of our country. We have shattered that myth and brought the struggle to the very door step of the colonial oppressor. The enemy, however, continues to hope that it will manage to hold our struggle to that line of battle outside of the white towns and cities.

As we bury the illusions of a concentration police state and borders of our country, so must we now put paid to the notion that our struggle will remain confined to the black areas. [Sentence as heard] No longer should white South Africans live with the idea that it can continue with its business as usual while our people are perishing in their hundreds out of sight of the white families that have sent their sons into our townships armed to the teeth and with one main intention only to kill, kill, kill. Our task is to take the struggle into the midst of the enemy presents all revolutionaries of our country with the challenge of devising the correct tactics to realize this objective. There is a challenge that all of us, workers, women and youth must meet.

It, however, also places a special responsibility on all our white compatriots who are committed to bring about a democratic South Africa to act now to show the white population of our country that however much it might try to close its eyes to what is happening, the fact of the matter is that our country is in crisis.

White South Africa must be made to realize that Botha cannot guarantee its security. The greater the repression that he resorts to in defense of white minority rule and in the name of the whites of our country the greater becomes the level of insecurity facing these very same whites. To guarantee its own security, white South Africa has to come over to the side of forces fighting for a democratic and nonracial society. The alternative that Botha offers them, that of pitting themselves against the overwhelming majority of the people of our country is nothing but a death trap. Nothing will come of it except grief for the whole of white South Africa.

We offer our white compatriots the only way out of the crisis which will surely engulf them, and that in the near future: Renounce Botha and his apartheid republic. Join the antiracist forces in the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

The time has also come for those who serve in the apartheid tricameral parliament and claim to stand for a democratic South Africa to abandon the illusion that this parliament can do anything to solve the problems of our country. This institution is as much a part of the structure of apartheid rule as are the racist army, police,and prison services. It is an instrument for the perpetuation of white minority rule to hold out the hope that it can do anything to bring about a just social order is to attempt to hoax the people and to aid and abet the Pretoria regime in perpetuating the rule of terror.

If there is any genuine, antiracist left within Botha's parliament, now is the time for them to abandon this house of iniquity and join the masses of the people in struggle for a truely just society. Large parts of our country are under a publicly proclaimed state of emergency. Others are treated as though they are under such a state of emergency.

This situation no longer allows for the playing of inconsequential games presented as an effort and reform. It demands that each one of us should be [word indistinct] side. One is either on the side of genuine change or one is on the side of continued repression. There is no middle road. Those among the black people who have persisted in refusing to stop serving the enemies are now faced with [words indistinct] government. They have now been turned into an army of occupation and administrators of martial law. If in the past they considered their duties as normal, they can no longer do so now.

There is nothing normal about emergency. [Words indistinct] their masters will demand of them the most heinous acts of brutality against their own people. On them will fall the greatest burden in Pretoria's campaign of extreme repression. Once more we call on these black people to leave the ranks of the enemy which is using them to terrorize their own mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and children.

We call on those whom the enemy has armed, to turn their guns against those who have invaded our townships and not point them at the unarmed black masses of our country who are fighting to liberate themselves.

There are some black people in our country who, claiming to be leaders and representatives of our people, have joined the clamor for the maintainance of apartheid law and order. The enemy is using these so-called law-abiding blacks to justify the intensified campaign repression it has launched under the state emergency that it has proclaimed. We call on these misguided individuals to direct their anger against those who have brought our country to the situation in which it is today.

Only recently, Afrikaner intellectuals at the state-funded National Council for Social Research correctly lay the blame for the conflict in our country on the apartheid system. It is the height of (?servility) for black people who call themselves leaders to refuse to acknowledge [words indistinct] and instead, to seek to secure a livelihood for themselves by (?blaming) the victims of terror for the injury done to (?them).

The apartheid system is in crisis. The state of emergency will not extricate the racist out of this situation. All it will do is further to deepen the crisis and increase the cost in human lives for ending the white minority domination in our country. We have advanced a great deal towards the realization of our goal of a united democratic and nonracial South Africa.

There can be no stopping now; there can be no turning back. Let us therefore mobilize and march together in even greater unity towards freedom. At all times we must expect that the enemy will respond with ever greater aggression. We must withstand these campaigns of terror with the same determination that we have displayed over so many months. But more, we must defeat these campaigns and raise our struggle to even higher levels.

Our watchwords must be mobilization, organization, struggle. All our people must mobilize into action; all our people must be organized for action; all our people must engage in struggle. That must be our reply to the enemy's desperate counteroffensive. In that struggle we have to step up our armed offensive in a situation of martial law. The need for the oppressed masses to resort to people's war becomes plain for all to see.

Therefore, the order of the day to all the units of Umkhonto we Sizwe is that they must strengthen their links with the people. They must act together with the people to inflict the greatest possible number of casualties on armed enemy personnel. They must take the battle to the enemy and side by side with heroic masses of our country defeat the enemy's efforts to rule in a new way. Seize the initiative from the enemy and drive him into retreat.

Thousands upon thousands of our people have been engaging the enemy in an armed confrontation using primitive means to deliver their blows. Now is the time for them to face the enemy using modern weapons of war.

At this hour of heightened enemy counteroffensive, progressive humanity has rallied behind us as never before. The whole world has denounced Botha's state of emergency and pledged its support for our struggle. The international community will adopt new measures to isolate the apartheid regime which has declared war against our people.

Drawing strength from this international support, we must march with even greater confidence to victory. Botha's state of emergency is an admission of defeat. Each desperate act to adopt is a sign that we are approaching our goal. Make apartheid unworkable, make South Africa ungovernable. Prepare the conditions for the seizure of power by the people. Amandla mata kyeruna.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Leaves for SADCC Meeting

MB070743 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, today left Swaziland for Arusha, Tanzania, where he will attend the SADCC meeting which begins tomorrow. The minister will join a 3-man Swazi delegation already in Tanzania, which includes the minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini. Mr Mnisi is deputizing for the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

Other members of the delegation are Vusi Sikhondze, principal secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Statistics; Mr Kenneth Khumalo, deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Works and Works and Communications; and the deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.B. Dlamini. The delegation is expected to return home over the coming weekend.

British Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

MB080636 Mbababne Domestic Service in Siswati
1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] A 5-member delegation of British parliamentarians led by Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody arrived in Swaziland today for consultations with their Swazi counterparts. On arrival at Matsapha, they were received by Mr Phenyane Mamba, a member of the Swaziland parliament, and Mr Obed Z. Dlamini together with the British high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Martin Reith. The British delegation then met with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, who was leaving to attend the SADCC meeting in Arusha, Tanzania. Mr Mnisi will deputize for the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi.

Tomorrow, the British delegation will exchange views with the prime minister before meeting its Swazi counterparts in parliament to engage in deeper discussions. The British delegation will also be taken on a conducted tour of Swaziland after the completion of its 3-day seminar with the Swazi parliamentarians.

Before arriving in Swaziland, the British delegation also visited Botswana on a similar mission for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association [CPA]. Mrs Dunwoody sad both the Botswana and Swaziland visits were to prepare for a major conference of the CPA to be held in Canada in September.

South Korea To Open 'Full-Fledged' Embassy

MB070737 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Republic of South Korea is to open a full-fledged embassy in Mbabane, so as to further strengthen its bonds of friendship with the Kingdom of Swaziland. Mr Yun Suk-hyon, the South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's special envoy, told the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, this morning that a resident ambassador from the Republic of Korea would be appointed to man the embassy, which will be opened in September this year. Mr Yun also told the prime minister that his government was donating $50,000 to Swaziland to help meet certain specific needs of the kingdom.

The presidential envoy later proceeded to Manzana Guest House, where he paid a courtesy call on the queen regent and appealed to her government to give the republic's cause all the moral support it needs at international forums such as the United Nations and the nonaligned nations.

[Begin Yun recording] People of the Republic of Korea have profound admiration for the remarkable achievements made by the government and the people of Swaziland under your majesty's inspiring leadership. I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude for your government's continued cooperation and the support given to the Republic of Korea at various international forums, including the United Nations and the nonaligned conference, in favor of my government's position on the Korean question, which calls for peaceful solution through direct talks between the South and North of Korea, the parties directly concerned.

We think your majesty's government will give continued support to my government's position both at the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers for the nonaligned countries to be held in Angola from 27 September and at the 40th General Assembly of the United Nations.

With my best wishes for your majesty's continued good health and the everlasting prosperity of the Kingdom of Swaziland, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your majesty the assurances of my highest consideration. Signed, Chon Tu-hwan. [End recording]

Speaking on behalf of the queen regent, Prince Bhekimpi assured the presidential envoy of the continued support of the Korean cause by her majesty's government. The queen regent told Mr Yun it was her ardent hope that relations between the two brotherly countries would grow from strength to strength, adding that Swaziland was proud of these bonds of friendship.

The queen regent also told Mr Yun that his visit was symbolic of the edifice of these relations. She said that the technical aid that Swaziland continues to receive from the Republic of Korea was a manifestation of these bonds of friendship, which she hoped and prayed would continue to endure in the years to come. In her remarks, the queen regent reiterated her kingdom's determination to support the South Koreans in their endeavors to find a peaceful solution to the reunification of South and North Korea, and pointed out that Swaziland will continue to adhere to its policy of peaceful coexistence and dialogue as a means of resolving differences.

During his visit to government house this morning, the prime minister told Mr Yun that Swaziland would support any move towards the admission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. Prince Bhekimpi said Swaziland fails to understand why the republic was being refused membership of the world body, whereas other members of divided countries such as the GDR and the FRG were members of the United Nations. He, too, assured Mr Yun of the kingdom's full moral support of the republic's efforts towards a peaceful unification of the two Koreas.

ZAMBIA

Foreign Minister Says Superpowers Undermining UN

MB070722 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma has said superpower efforts to undermine the United Nations system could greatly hamper the Third World attemps to create a fair political and economic order. He was speaking when he received the president of the 39th session of the UN Gneral Assembly, Mr Paul Lusaka, who is also Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations. The minister said that Zambia saw the United Nations as an important tool for forging the equality of nations regardless of their political, economic, or other backgrounds.

Mr Lusaka, whose term as the UN General Assembly president ends on September 16th, said that a world without the United Nations was vulnerable to a nuclear war that could erase the face of the earth.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Answers Questions Posed by Parliamentarians

MB071709 Harare Domestic Service in English
1215 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Question-and-answer session with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Parliament in Harare; questioners unidentified — live]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Thanks Mr Speaker. I think it is not news to members, some of the members, that our forces have been in Mozambique for some time defending our routes. The honorable member asks what that means in economical, financial terms. Well, I cannot give him the answer readily, but to us whatever it costs us to safeguard those is money well spent. If those routes cease to function in total the alternative is for us to divsert our goods through South Africa and that alternative we just cannot countenance. And so there it is we are committed to defending those routes. On the question of rebates which he asked, this really should not be asked by any sane person. The advantage we get by having those routes open and by our being able to use them is sufficient rebate. Let it not be forgotten that before President Samora Machel imposed sanctions against the illegal regime of Ian Smith and closed borders therefore with what was Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Government was exporting goods and importing whatever it found they needed into the country mainly through Mozambique to the tune of 85 percent of the volume of exports and imports. In other words, the Mozambican ports are the more natural ones than the South African ones. They are also closer to us and one would expect that transportation costs would be less. And so there is the rationale on the basis of which we are committed to safeguarding those routes and we shall do so even it means using as many as many as 20,000-30,000 men.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Thank you. Well there are two aspects there, that is, the development of Beira in terms of improving the facilities, and we are aware that work is currently being done to deepen the waters of the harbor there and therefore to make the capacity greater than it is currently. But in respect of the administration of the harbor [words indistinct] that the port is a Mozambican one and that the Mozambicans, being sovereign in their territory, have the right to administer their ports, to administer any station be they railway stations, airports, in their own country, and we cannot assert the arrogance that Mr Butler is suggesting in [words indistinct] and suggest that we administer the port on their behalf. If there are any shortcomings [words indistinct] the Mozambicans and the Mozambicans have it in their power to improve the situation where it can be improved.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Thanks. Mr Speaker, I wish I knew. In fact, I cannot answer that question in any positive way, but what I can say is as soon as the bandit problem has been completely eradicated, as soon as that takes place, the railway system will begin functioning, but at the moment I am afraid that there is that problem which prevents our use of the rail line and [words indistinct] this problem is now being attended to much more vigorously than in the past. The Mozambicans have assured us that they are mobilizing their entire population to eradicate banditry from their territory, and as soon as that takes place, we would hope that work can then take place to rehabilitate their entire rail line and make it more serviceable to Zimbabwe. But at the moment I am afraid I cannot just say when it will be permanently opened for use by us.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Mr Speaker, the honorable member has asked and answered his question. I do not know what there is anymore to do about this, but he has asked a vital question about dissidents, whether they are (?really) a retarding force. I am sure everybody knows that the dissidents are much more than a retarding force. They are a destructive force. They do not only retard, they destroy: destroy property, destroy life, and destroy ZAPU itself. We do not want that character of person which [word indistinct] in revolt against a democratic order. It is an element in the human being which is absolutely revulsive, but it is an element we know has been inspired by ZAPU. You suggest the idea of talks. ZAPU inspires dissident activities, inspires banditry, inspires lawlessness in the country, and then comes to us and says, let us talk about this banditry, this lawlessness. What is there to talk about? To talk about the criminal activity that are deliberately called by a political party? We cannot entertain that kind of discussion at all. It is in their power to bring about an end to that banditry just as it has been within their power to bring it about. Let them work and work alone to eliminate banditry in their own way. If they do not, we will eliminate that banditry and together with it ZAPU.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. No individual is above the law. The police are conducting investigations. The police raided Mr Nkomo's house, found documents, and a variety of other things, and they are currently investigating these things, and if they have a case which will make it necessary for them to arrest Mr Nkomo, they will arrest Mr Nkomo. But I am informed that they are still investigating all information, going into all the information they got, and we cannot therefore suggest here that any individual is above the law, as Mr Nkomo himself realizes. He is very much below the law [word indistinct] and not above it, and so let it be very clear to everybody. If he has a case to answer he will answer it and if it is necessary for the police to arrest hime, to lock him up in future without any fear [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] That, Mr Speaker, that is my favorite, most favorite topic. To tell you the truth when we sat at Lancaster House, the representative leaders of the Patriotic Front as it then was, ZANU-ZAPU on the one side, the others Bishop Muzorewa and company, Ian Smith and company on the other side, with the British Government in the chair, we dissected this issue and we made it abundantly clear that we were opposed to the racial representation in parliament. We argued for the principle of nonracialism to be incorporated into the constitution and when we failed, we argued for a much lower figue than 20 members of parliament representing what was estimated at the time to be a population of some 200,000 to 250,000 whites. But it was the British Government together with the Muzorewa (?placemen) and other groups that was intransigent on the matter and still here that matter was not as fundamental at the time as that which had to do with the (?issue) of sovereignty, the issue of majority rule which has been considered with [words indistinct]. We will let them have their say but when the time comes, we will certainly attend the matter. And so, there it was, we had this burden written into our constitution, this racial burden, as part of the main part of our constitution. And now we are having to live with it. But, as I said, it is a matter we cannot escape at cost. It is a matter we cannot escape also as one which continues to [words indistinct] and I am glad to notice that there are some liberally minded whites who would want to see that racial feature go. Now I would (?think) that in fact all the whites do not want to be represented (?this way). We would want them represented through the parties that exist, provided those parties are not established on racial grounds. They should be members of the parties that exist in this country. We still have a multiparty state, and one would want to see them in our midst here, and I can assure you that in my own party there is absolutely no reason why whites should not be members of parliament if they are also members of our party. We have demonstrated that we are not racial in approach, and we continue to demonstrate that even where this feature is ultimately removed from the constitution we will have white members in our midst in this party, provided, of course, they accept the principles and policies of the party. And I am sure we will proceed to engage ourselves in an attempt to bring about an end to racial representation in parliament. It is just anathema to our philosophy. It is also an indignity as I said, an insult, because whereas in 1979 there were 240,000 whites in the country, who then merited, according to the views of the British Government of the time, a representation of this nature that large. Now the number having dwindled, one would expect that at least to the extent that they have been a reduction in the number of whites, there would also be a proportional reduction in the number of seats. But the constitution did not say that [words indistinct]. What is the number of whites [words indistinct] the population of the whites in the country where it could fall to say 30,000, which is what the voting population, at least the registered numbers [words indistinct] white voters, too, would they still be morally entitled to 20 seats in parliament? What if, and this is pure imagination, the number would dwindle to 10,000, to 5,000 to 100 in the country? Was it envisaged that these [words indistinct] would continue irregardless of the change in the population? I don't know, but my own view really is that we would be better without that feature and [word indistinct] and I think we can all (?evolve) some other mechanism of having nonracial representation in parliament and even try to go about a certain manner which is fair and just and which is in keeping with our principle of nonracial representation.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. The information we have is that the Reverend Sithole lives in a world of both illusion and delusion. He imagines that within a short time, he will return home as prime minister of the country. He imagines that there is such discord and misunderstanding in the army, in the police force, that in fact the majority of the people in the army, in the police force, in the air force, support him, and all that is required now is for him to give a sign that he will come home one day and a coup will occur in his favor.

I am told that when he traveled to South Africa, was it some 2 or 4 months ago, he was in this full belief that a coup d'etat was in the offing, and he should come and be a standby. And when that coup d'etat does occur, the army will call for him and since he will have come as close as Johannesburg, it will just take him an hour to fly into the country, get into Monomotapa Building, and become the prime minister of the country. That thinking, that is the simplicity of the man. I know him personally; I lived with him. He was a president of my party for a long time and the colleagues here who were with us in prison will know what Sithole is. He is a real, well, dreamer, but who also is an adult with a childish mind, a grown up baby. That is the man. [Laughter] Grown up baby, and this is what he is. But, of course, grown up babies, if they are allowed their way, and we don't remove from their reach the spears and knives and other dangerous weapons, can very well not only destroy themselves, but destroy you as well. And, there it is, but we know what he is doing, and I don't know whether really at the moment he is a holder of our passport. One would expect that if he is a holder of the Zimbabwean passport, that passport should have expired long ago, but perhaps with our passport which has not expired, he continues. Ah, I hear that it was a 5-year passport.

Well, there it is. We will certainly be on the watch out. If he wants to extend that passport, he will have to go to our office either in London or in Washington. At the moment, I am told he is in Washington, but he also has a home in London. And, so as soon as we get to know that he wants a passport, we'll certainly send word that it must not be renewed. But there are people who can always offer him traveling documents. The British are so generous, and at times dangerously generous, that they can extend these facilities, traveling facilities, to persons who pose a danger to other countries without sufficiently appreciating the harm that they are doing. But, very true, you have made the suggestion. We will keep it in mind. Thank you.

[Question indistinct]

[Mugabe]Thank you, Mr Speaker. We expect that any party that is operating must operate under the law and ensure the observance of the law, and any party which takes up of that orbit and embarks on unlawful ways and means of trying to seize power naturally forces the hand of government and the hand of law and order. And we would not hesitate in taking action against that party, which has decided to operate unlawfully. But you have asked when shall we get a 1-party state. We stated during the elections that it was necessary for us to have this election exercise to demonstrate to the people in Zimbabwe that we are by and large united. And, true, the elections have proved that the majority of the people of Zimbabwe are behind ZANU. We have not [words indistinct] the interpretation given by our enemies aided by their reporters with warped minds, like Julian Marshall. [Passage indistinct] that in the latest elections there was a race and a fight against, because they look only at ZAPU and Joshua Nkomo.

To them it was as if that Muzorewa never participated at all in the election. Sithole never participated in the election at all. They never participated in the election this year. And so the struggle was between Nkomo, who is Ndebele, and Mugabe, who is Shona. What is important [passage indistinct]. I think that rival contest between Muzorewa, who is Shona and Manyika, and Mugabe, who is Shona and Zezuru. [Passage indistinct]

We have directly demonstrated that the people of Zimbabwe stand behind ZANU, just as equally they believe in the strength of ZANU. We have demonstrated this. The next step now is to lead ahead and to declare [words indistinct] of a 1-party state. We will proceed as best we can, for a start to invite the other parties to join us in this major [applause] and very welcome venture to unite our people. We have already received an indication that some will refuse the invitation. ZANU is openly prepared to release those people from ZAPU. We appeal: Come let us unite in the will of our people.

If that call is not heeded, then we cannot call for the people to come into, to become members of ZANU. If that feeling continues, then we will proceed as best to cast to [words indistinct] that remedial steps which will lead to the establishment of the 1-party, which [words indistinct] the minority parties that we have acted out of sympathy. [Passage indistinct] But, the majority of the small elements, which is ZAPU, the majority of its members, will in turn be called to join hands with us and unite; also the leadership of ZAPU will soon flourish in our working together under one umbrella and avoid a situation of conflict.

A situation of conflict can never at any time bring about a ZAPU victory. A ZAPU victory will never ever bring about the powers Nkomo called for, that is self-interest. That can never come. The only way in which honor can come to Nkomo and ZAPU is to accept the reality of the political decision made by the people. [Applause] That reality is to follow the principles of ZANU, starting from [passage indistinct]. A stage has been established [words indistinct] to come together and then we talk one language. Because of one language we can overcome vanity and see to the development and welfare of our peoples' beloved country, avoid the strictures of the conflict and power, [words indistinct] to the upliftment of our entire nation and entire peoples. Thank you.

Armed Man Trying To Enter Mugabe's Office Killed

MB071437 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A young man armed with an axe and a knife has been shot dead by security guards after apparently trying to enter the office of the Zimbabwean prime minister. Eyewitnesses say the man was barred from the area of Robert Mugabe's office and was shot while fleeing into another wing of the Monmotapa Buildings in Harare. Police have confirmed that an incident has occurred and said a statement is likely to be issued later. The young black man was casually dressed in shirt and trousers. Eyewitnesses say that at no time did he get close to the heavily guarded area housing Mr Mugabe's office.

Chidzero, Delegation Leave for SADCC Meeting

MB070603 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] A 3-member ministerial delegation led by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, left Harare this afternoon for Arusha, Tanzania. Thedelegation is expected to lead the final preparations for theSADCC summit due to begin on Friday. The ministers in the delegation are the minister of lands, agriculture, and rural settlement, Comrade Moven Mahachi, and the minister of natural resources and tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo.

The SADCC meeting will focus on the southern African region's great problems and food security. They will also review the implementation of SADCC projects.